The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,721. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

		Rs.	A.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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		Rs.	A.
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—At Agra, on the 13th February, Grace Julia, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Derozio Johnson, Esq., aged 22 years, and 8 months.

JOYCE—At Moradabad, on the 10th February, Mr. James Joyce, in the 67th year of his age.

BYRNE—At Jullundur, on the 10th February, Lawrence Francis Byrne, Esq., Special Assistant Engineer, 8th Division Grand Trunk Road.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(With immediate Despatch.)

THE fine new A. I. Ship FOREST RIGHTS, 1154 Tons, James Bett Thomson, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *Forest Rights*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. Livesay,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

THE magnificent Frigate-built Ship COLEROON, 841 Tons, A. 1, for 13 years, Alexr. Duncan, Commander, is nearly loaded and will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Captain and Owners.
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Ship LORD HADDO, 340 Tons, Captain Brotherston, will sail on or about 24th instant. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.) Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Morrison, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A. M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 17th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	23rd Feb.	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	26th	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	1st March	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	4th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	8th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	23rd Feb.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 1 P. M.
Friday	26th „	TELEGRAPH	at 3 P. M.
Tuesday	1st March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday	4th „	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A. M.
Tuesday	8th „	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Colambo and Madras if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship INDORE, J. A. Browne, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February instant.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. J. BENNETT has ceased in this Firm from the 14th instant. FRANCIS & CO.

Bombay, 17th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street. HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum wil be allowed on all sums exceeding Rupees Ten Thousand deposited with the Bank for Four months fixed.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER and Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, on Monday the 29th day of February 1864, at 1. P. M., to receive the Directors' report, to declare a Dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1863, to elect Directors and to change the name of the Company from the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited to the Bomanjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

W. COOPER, Chairman.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 29th January last, calling a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company on the 29th instant, it is hereby notified, that the Meeting has been deferred to FRIDAY, the 4th March 1864, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT FIREWOOD DEPOT.—All persons resident in Bombay desirous of obtaining more than nine Candies (Six Cart loads) of Wood are requested to register their applications before the 25th instant.

2nd.—The charge for Wood delivered is Rs. 10 per Cart load of 1¼ Candies.

3rd.—All applications should be addressed to Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Post Office, Bombay.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.
For Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 12th February 1864.

HIGH COURT.

(Late Supreme Court File.)

EQUITY SIDE.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet & others *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Jewajee Manockjee & others .... *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit bearing date 18th April 1863, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold in the Court House the Land and Premises hereunder described, subject to certain conditions of sale which have been approved by the Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, copy of the conditions of sale and further information may be obtained of Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Dwelling-house of two Compartments and a Chawl of seven Rooms standing thereon, situate in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 52 feet in breadth and 85 feet in length and bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Andiaroo Hormusjee Dorabjee Bode, on the West by the Public Road called Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the North by the house of the late Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and on the South by the Public Road leading to the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75 and 76.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Message and Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Bazar Gate Street, on the West by the house of Burjorjee Rustomjee Battlewalla, on the North by the house of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the South by the house of Javerchund Atmaram, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 566, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land or Ground, with the Dwelling-house of two Compartments situate in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 76 feet in length, and 23 feet in breadth, and bounded on the East by the house of Pallonjee Merwanjee Shroff, on the West by the Public Road of Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the North by the house of Cawasjee Nowrojee Taback, and on the South by the house of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, the Lot 1 above described, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 74.—Dated this 3rd day of Feb. 1864.

G. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Pending the issue of the Certificates of the new Shares of this Bank which are now in the course of completion. The Books for the transfer of the said new Shares will be closed until further notice. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 19th February 1864. Acting Agent.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Bombay Dock-yard, a quantity for new Marine Stores consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, Copper Bolts, Bunting of Colours, Copper Sheathing, Iron of Sorts and Sizes, Chain Cable, Nails, Iron and Copper, Paint Europe of different description, Iron Plate of various sizes, Books, Nautical instruments, Clocks &c.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within 7 days after the sale.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of purchasers. Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock-yard.

GEO. THO. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.) A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, instant, at half-past twelve in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:—

"That it is desirable that an amalgamation should be effected with the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited,) and that the Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for effecting such amalgamation.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th Feb. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.—Just landed from Barque *Pericles*:—

Preserved Salmon	in 1 & 2 lb. tins	at Rs.	18 & 36	per doz.
„ Lobsters	in 1 lb. tins	at „	10	„
Fresh Oysters	in 1 lb. tins	at „	10	„
Spiced „	in 1 to 2 lb. tins	at „	12 & 24	„

New Butter in packages from 2 to 10 lb. at Rs. 1 per lb. 50 Cases Cider, 48 Ice Pitchers, 64 Cases American Clocks, 300 Cases Rock Oil, 200 Cases Naptha, 125 Cases Tobacco, and a small quantity of Lumber and for sale by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr. Agent.
20th February 1864.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, the Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Committee, S. P. C. K. will be held in the Hall of the Robert Money School, at 4½ o'clock, to receive the Report &c. &c. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

All friends of the Society are respectfully invited.

F. J. SPRING, Secretary to the Committee.
Saturday, 20th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection. —Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

Terms of Subscription (including Postage.)

Per quarter in advance	Rs.	5
„ in arrear	„	6

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Alliance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power	£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide	£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—FOR THE SEASON "Ewart Lodge" newly built on the Louisa Point and Maldenga House, both on Matheran Hill.

Also.—Three Godowns in Mody Street and a Large Upper Storied House, in Love Grove Vellard. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISIT PORTRAITS.

FROM LIFE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND LADY LAWRENCE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received per post by the present Mail, a few Copies of the above. Price Rs. 1-8 each.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.—Fifth Edition, Price Rs. 12-8.—TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates, Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

		Rs.	A.
Home News, Jan. 4	Rs.	0	8
Overland Mail, Jan. 4		0	8
Thacker's Overland News. Dec. 26 and Jan. 4		1	0
Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 2		0	10
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 19 and 26 and Jan. 4		1	14
United Service Gazette, Jan. 2		0	10
Medical Times, Jan. 2		0	10
Punch, Dec. 26 and Jan. 2		0	12
Leamington Spa Courier, Dec. 19 and 26		1	4
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Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton.
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Haron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) Friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.

Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay.
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four r five different characters
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff
Mrs. Yelverton.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The splendid Screw Steam Yacht THULE, built of Iron, by Todd, McGregor & Co., of Glasgow, in 1863, dimensions as follows:—length 144 feet, breadth 23 feet, depth of hold 12 feet, tonnage 213.88 Engines direct acting inverted Cylinders of 80 horses power, of the best possible manufacture. She can now be seen in the Government Dry Dock. For further particulars apply to Captain CRUIKSHANK, Steam Ship *Keangsoo*, off the Apollo Bunder.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
„ Reading do.
„ Tent do.
„ Argand do.

Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, [illegible] Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the a[illegible] of Amateur and Professional Photographers t[illegible] extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPAR[illegible] CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the [illegible] of Photography; and they are now in a position to [illegible] orders most favourably, having recently extend[illegible] branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Room[illegible] cially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their [illegible] dins premises at Byculla, and further have p[illegible] PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPER[illegible] in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.

Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre

Farmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

At 1¼ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus

„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbagé.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Canliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.

Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable Hare Rabbit Mock Turtle Mulligatawny Green Peas Ox Tail Salmon	Giblit Poachers Venison Oysters Soup and Bouilli Peas and Gravy Vermicelli Mutton Broth — At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
	Hotch Potch Kidney Veal Chicken	Gravie Partridge — At Rs. 1-8 each

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, WESTERN INDIA, SCOTLAND.—A Special and Emergent Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, will be held at the Lodge Room, Grant Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, for the purpose of recording the death of His Grace the Duke of ATHOL, Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

By order of the P. G. M.
JOHN MARRIOT, P. G., Secretary.

RS. 400 REWARD.—LOST in Nesbit Lane, on Thursday evening last, two Government CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 13392 and 14437. Any one who gives information which may lead to their recovery, to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, will receive the above reward.

Bombay, 20th February 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, (Limited).—NOTICE.—The Share Certificates of the Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the First Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for them.

It is requested that those persons who have not yet signed the Articles of Association of the Company, do call at the Company's Office for that purpose without further delay.

LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace, will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 29th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to take into consideration

A letter from Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Michael H. Scott, T. F. Grey, George Scott, and A. H. Curtis, Esqs., Justices of the Peace, requesting me to summon a Meeting of Her Magisty's Justices of the Peace at 3 o'clock P.M., on Monday the 29th February 1864, to consider the following proposition, which will be brought forward by Mr. George Scott.

"That a Committee of Justices be appointed to enquire into and report on the nature of the Town Duties levied under the Provisions of Act 25 of 1858, Section XXII., and Schedule annexed to the said Act, with a view to ascertaining by what means articles of food and consumption may without injury to the Municipal Fund be relieved from the Town Duties now levied thereon."

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 22nd February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. of the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A. M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.

The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 15TH TO THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
Feb. 15	29.937	29.792	72.0	80.0	69.5	72.1	None.	None
„ 16	29.928	29.806	71.4	80.5	69.0	71.4	„	„
„ 17	29.939	29.808	72.3	80.4	66.1	67.4	+ 4	„
„ 18	29.900	29.784	69.2	77.8	64.5	68.4	+ 14	„
„ 19	29.870	29.787	68.5	81.2	63.0	69.5	+ 12	„
„ 20	29.850	29.744	71.4	82.4	68.2	72.4	+ 2	„
„ 21			Sun.	day.				

Feb. 15.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli; dew fell at night.
„ 16.—Partially clouded with cirri; cirro cumuli and nimbi; dew fell at night.
„ 17.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
„ 18.— Do. do. do.
„ 19.— Do. do. do.
„ 20.— Do. do. do.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY, 1864.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	23	Saturn sets at 8.49.	6 25	6 2	11 39	11 54	19th February 1864. Time—8h.00m. 26s.1.
Wed.	24	St. Matthias.	6 25	6 3	—	0 8	
Thur.	25	Venus rises at 4.16.	6 24	6 3	0 22	0 37	
Fri.	26	Venus sets at 3h. 26.	6 23	6 3	0 53	1 8	
Sat.	27	Mercury rises at 5.1.	6 22	6 4	1 24	1 41	
Sun.	28	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 22	6 4	1 59	2 17	
Mon.	29	St. Romain.	6 21	6 4	2 38	3 1	

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Justitia," and "Colaba."—No further discussion of the question is needed.

NOTICE.—LADY MANSFIELD regrets that she is prevented by indisposition from receiving Visitors on TUESDAY, or on following Tuesdays till further notice.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 16
AGRA	Feb. 16	LAHORE	Feb. 13
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 17
BANGALORE	Feb. 16	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 13	MEERUT	Feb. 16
CAPE	Dec. 16	OUDH	Feb. 17
CEYLON	Jan. 30	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

THE High Court having refused to the *Times of India* the opportunity which it sought of becoming a martyr for its beloved and injured Civil Service, our contemporary very naturally takes advantage of the contempt in which he is held by the Barrister Judges of Bombay to show his courage by standing at a safe distance from them and calling them all the bad names to be found in his vocabulary. The noisy clamour of the pestilent fellows who write the sensation articles in the *Times* about the High Court is violent in proportion to their ignorance of the subject they pretend to discuss, and to the utter absence of any just cause for the uproar they insist on raising. Our contemporary, for reasons of his own, continues to do his utmost to keep an old sore rankling, by imagining a state of things in the High Court which not only has not, but never had, any real existence, and making substantial grievances out of mere shadows. A stranger who took his opinions of Bombay from the leading articles of the *Times of India* would assuredly come to the conclusion that the high officers charged with the administration of Justice in the chief Court of this Presidency habitually postpone a regard for the public interests to the gratification of their own petty prejudices and private malice. He would suppose that the Barrister Judges of the High Court pass their time, which they ought to employ in giving the people cheap and speedy justice, in devising means, with the aid of their fellow conspirators at the Bar, for covering the Civilian Judges of the Court with ridicule, and bringing into contempt all those judicial institutions of the country which are not in perfect harmony with the letter as well as with the spirit of the English law. Nor, if he believed that the *Times of India* truly represented their feeling, would the Civilian Judges seem to him to be one whit behind their Barrister colleagues in acting from motives of private pique rather than of public duty. If there is impatient scorn on one side, there is bitter envy on the other, and the result appears to be a state of ill feeling which causes surprise that it should be possible to transact any business whatever in the High Court of Bombay.

Such is the fanciful sketch drawn by the *Times of India*. How widely it differs from truth is known to all who are acquainted with the real sentiments of the Judges, and with the calm, dignified, and impartial manner in which justice is administered in our High Court. It is no secret that the Barrister and the Civilian Judges, far from being animated by a spirit of rivalry and dislike for one another, cherish on the contrary feelings of mutual respect and esteem, and work together with the one desire of suiting to the convenience of public justice the new constitution of the amalgamated Supreme and Sudder Courts. Such attacks as our daily contemporary makes on the good faith and disinterestedness of Sir Matthew Sausse and Mr. Justice Couch give, we are sure, more pain to the Civilian Judges, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Tucker, than to the Lawyer Judges who are actually libelled; and, if they are prompted by Civilians at all, the prompters must be inexperienced young men in the Mofussil, who are filled with that self-conceit which the isolated position of an Indian magistrate tends so powerfully to generate, and who, from mere vanity and ignorance, cling with unwavering faith to that exploded tradition of the civil service, that common sense, is something apart from and superior to law. Young men of this stamp of mind seem to be able to persuade themselves that Judges like Sir M. Sausse and his barrister colleagues are jealous of the practical ability of the Indian civil service, and that they therefore refuse to act "loyally" in carrying out the order of the Secretary of State for the adaptation of the Mofussil Code of Civil Procedure to the jurisdiction of the High Court. Any unprejudiced reader of our Law reports—and especially of the remarks made by Sir Matthew Sausse on Friday last, when, while frankly owning that the new Code is not without its special advantages, he declared that it is ill adapted to the Presidency court on account of the inconvenience, expense, and delay it causes to suitors—will see at once for himself how causeless and unjust are such accusations. The experience of every suitor in the High Court will confirm what the Chief Justice stated last week, after a sufficiently long trial of the Code to justify him in pronouncing such a opinion, that it is in the main by no means an improvement upon the old procedure. As for the lawyers, a Bombay Barrister can desire nothing better, if he look only to making his fortune, than that the new Code shall be retained in its entirety to regulate the administration of justice in the High Court; for, if his clients suffer by it in pocket, he at least profits by that suffering.

WE extract the following from last Saturday's *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, knowing nothing of the facts beyond what we have there learned.

The two letters which follow will make the public acquainted with the difficulties in which our Boys' Orphanage and School at Byculla is at this moment placed. Either Rs. 500 per mensem must be henceforth paid, or our European orphans and Christian schools must be houseless. By the end of May next the new building in Nesbit Lane will be ready to be inhabited; the Parsee Baronet was asked to be content till that date with the present rent, Rs. 300; but, as will be seen, the increased rate is to be paid from March 1st. In the way of comment we would only remark on the ingnorance shown in the letters of the manner in which Catholic Bishops should be addressed, and by way of moral we would recommend the Catholic Orphanages to public charity. More than 100 European boys are boarded and educated at Byculla, and at Bandora 168 Natives.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. STEINS.

SIR.—I hereby give you notice that I have transferred all my interest in the property at Byculla now rented by you from me to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Bart., and that all rent from the 6th instant, accruing due on account of the same, must be paid to him—I remain, &c.,

JUGGUNNATH SUNKERSETT.
Bombay, 15th February 1864.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. STEINS

SIR.—With reference to the annexed letter to your address from the Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, authorising you to pay to me the rent of the property at Byculla which formerly belonged to him, I have to intimate to you that from 1st March next I propose to charge you Rs. (500) five hundred per month as rent for these premises. I am, &c.,

J. JEEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 18th February, 1864.

If the above is to be taken as true, it affords a lively illustration of all that we have been for many weeks past saying, and of all that we are daily reviled for having said, on the immense difference between true *charity*, and public *munificence*, and on the ridiculous predilection of our rich natives and their European toadies for the use of the latter word. It also illustrates the truth of a something which we have not as yet said, but may as well say now, that those who love to do inordinate obedience unto "official" greatness of whatever rank in the "service" are all the more likely to neglect and lay aside the decent courtesies of intercourse, when they find themselves in the presence of gentlemen whose station does not depend upon "official" connection, and, although far higher than their own, does, unhappily, fail to make them quite secure against the occasional inability of an honest but moderate fortune to compete with high and increasing prices, and all the other evils to which for the last two years the rapacious speculations of the wealthy have subjected this community; making no sign, let us add, of any want of intention to make things worse and worse in that respect, for perhaps years to come.

We had almost forgotten to point out that, in the particular instance before us, the man of moderate means is the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, that that respected gentleman clearly has no personal interest in the matter, being merely a trustee of his own property (of which he is by vow divested) as well as of these funds in particular for the benefit of the poor of Christ, that the Bombay public, whose good opinion seems to be the one thing needful here to give zest to the sweets of pecuniosity, is little likely to regard with favour the casting forth of some hundred orphans to wander houseless through our vice-haunted and loathsome streets from February to May next, and that one such outrage upon "charity" will far outweigh the memory and merit of a thousand acts of "munificence."

Is it worth while?

THE depth and universality of the feeling displayed in England on the occasion of Thackeray's death give prominence to a characteristic feature of the times, and one which we venture to think enables the present state of English society to compare favourably with any of its predecessors. That a writer of prose fiction, a purely literary man, should receive all but public honours at his death, is of itself a circumstance of which any nation may be justly proud as betokening a widely spread appreciation of high literary merit. In the case of Thackeray we have no adventitious circumstances to which we can attribute the deep sympathy excited, and there can be no question as to the sincerity with which the press of all shades of opinion has passed encomiums on his character, or with which the people in such large numbers followed the remains of the great novelist to the tomb. "All classes," we are told, mingled in the sad procession that closed in upon his sorrowing daughters and bereaved friends around the grave of the great satirist of the 19th century. What better proof could we require of the depths to which the humanizing influence of writing such as Thackeray's has penetrated the heart of the English people? That his name should have become a "household word" at home we take to be scarcely less to the credit of the people who owned their fascination than of the great writer who had as it were cast his spell upon them by his written words. Thackeray is not the first nor is he the greatest of the sons of genius England has produced, nor has England as a rule shown herself insensible to the loss of her literary men. It is not long since the greatest and the noblest in the land were gathered in the old Abbey of Westminster round Macaulay's bier, and we are fain to believe that the high social rank of the great historian was by no means the consideration that had led them to attend. The circle of admirers that stood about the open grave of the novelist, wit, and critic, who was buried at Kensal Green the other day, bespoke, we think, a no less genuine and disinterested sympathy. The multitude acknowledged an aristocracy, it is true in the man whose body they were consigning to the dust, but it was an aristocracy of nature's own creation, one far beyond the power of any earthly monarch to confer.

We have said that this respect for the peculiar talents displayed by Thackeray is in itself a very hopeful and encouraging "sign of the times." Some thirty years ago it would have been deemed the height of folly to have predicted it. Novel reading when mentioned in connection with the "lower orders" was invariably then made expressive of contempt for uneducated idleness. We are happy in being able to aver safely now that all this has utterly been changed. If *idem velle et idem nolle*, to have the same tastes and the same aversions, constitutes the true bond between an author and his readers, these relations in England at the present day are placed firmly on the right basis. To have included so large a section of the public among his admirers is of itself a grand testimony to the catholicity of Thackeray's art. Mr. Thomas Carlyle in his essay on "Hero Worship" insists on adopting the subject of popular admiration for the time being as the fit standard whereby to judge any particular epoch or any particular people, and it certainly strikes us as no bad criterion of the changes which have passed successively over the face of English society at large to note the characters of the men who have at different periods been the recipients of popular applause. The century began, we remember, amid the din of War, and the heroes of the day were necessarily men who had shown a special aptitude for the conduct of the sanguinary work of war. Courage and commanding powers of will were the virtues then in the ascendant, and men of the stamp of Nelson and Wellington were almost exclusively those whom the people high and low delighted to honour in orations. Troublous times at home succeeded the conclusion of the European war, the people's rights in various forms became the leading questions of the day, and thus the politician came to take the place of the soldier in the public estimation. Tories and Whigs in those days had definite and intelligible principles and stuck to them, the people not unnaturally selected the champions who upheld their rights against the dominant classes as the special objects of their admiration. With the passing of the ever famous and the greatest happiness of the greatest number came to be the watchword of democracy "Reform Bill" a new phase of constitutional life came over the country, and popular interest forsook the field of politics on which there was nothing left to gain, and entered that of Political Economy and Social Science. We have it is true had since then the great battle between the Free-traders and the Protectionists, but the people's political grievances had virtually ceased long before, and the importance of the Statesman in the public eye had, as we have said, long before correspondingly declined. The questions which have since then agitated England have been of a social rather than a political cast, and latterly we might say the chief topics of discussion have been strongly tinged with the purely speculative element of religious faith. The ease with which the repeal of the paper duties, of itself so vitally important to the working man, was carried in the teeth of a violent and almost desperate opposition of the once omnipotent leading journal, showed the height and strength to which democratic opinions had advanced, there was no longer any fear, so long as the people were true to themselves, of retrogression. The 'people'—still using the word in the sense of the great masses,—have been for the last few years taunted with political apathy, but we believe the explanation of that apathy is to be found in the causes we have referred to. Released from the heavy burdens imposed by war, the people have become passionately attached if not to peace itself at least to the pursuits of peace. As life has become easier they have eagerly devoted their leisure to avail themselves of means afforded them by men like Henry Brougham for self-culture and mental elevation. The schoolmaster was indeed "abroad," and public opinion was soon felt to consist in a large degree of the ideas of those who stood on a comparatively humble grade in the social commonwealth. As the national wealth became more equably diffused working men disclosed higher aims than the indulgence of sensual appetites and turned their attention to the gratification of less animal desires. Those of our readers whose experiences of London life are of some ten or fifteen years ago, will have some difficulty in recognizing the 'people' in their amusements. The taste for literature and music (more especially the latter) has of late years spread enormously among the working class, and tastes like these have as we know only to be created to find a host of talented men ready and waiting to minister to them. Of that host none (if perhaps we except Charles Dickens) ever got so near the people's heart as Thackeray. The price at which his works were sold prevented the really operative class from adding them bodily to their scanty shelves, but there are few working men's clubs or 'penny readings,' we feel convinced, at which the masterpieces of Thackeray and Dickens have not become favourite and familiar subjects.

We are inclined to lay no small stress upon the fact that Thackeray's writings which became most popular were in prose. "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn" find their way in the form of verse far more readily to the people's favour, and the circumstances that poetry admits of being wedded to the most inspiring of all the arts naturally begets peculiar advantages in a poet's favour. The oft-quoted saying of a great man "Let me make a nation's songs, I care not who makes their laws," is no bad exponent of the influence of this peculiar form of genius, and explains, if we needed explanation, the enthusiastic outburst of popular sympathy with which the Parisian population some few months back bore old Beranger to the grave. Beranger's songs too, we must remember, although ostensibly merely patriotic, contained in them impassioned adjurations to liberty, a goddess whose culture, during the iron rule of the Emperor of France, has fallen into sad neglect. Such a poet's popularity in an oppressed state is one not difficult to understand. "Sensation" novels too with melodramatic villains, impossible heroes, and romantic incidents appeal to the instincts of the uneducated and unreflecting, and have a not unintelligible success. The appreciation of prose writing such as that of Thackeray's Novels indicates a far higher condition of mental culture, and this we claim boldly for the masses of the English people a right to boast of having attained. We can scarcely bestow a higher compliment on the intellectual character of the age than by recording our belief that it has come to relish the polished irony and elegant scholarship of William Makepeace Thackery.

WE learn from Goa that the recent disturbances there are at an end, owing to the moral effect caused by the presence of British troops. The Ranas are now attempting to kill each other instead of the British. Fears were entertained for the safety of the nurseries on the new plantations, which have to be very carefully guarded.

WE read in the *Englishman's Weekly Mail*:—"A grand Ball given by the Governor-General on Monday was marked by one peculiarity. Not a single native of India was invited, a decision which has given intense satisfaction to the whole European Community, not because they dislike the natives, but because the habits of thought of the Oriental are so opposed to that of the European on the subject of women, that few Englishmen who really understand the Native character as at present developed, but shudder as they see the latter present at a Ball where ladies are dancing. This at once shows how thoroughly the Viceroy understands the feelings of both Nations, and we have no doubt His Excellency will soon show the Oriental, that the exclusion was not meant to be a slight."

BY the *Marian Moore*, one of the cable ships, which has arrived here in tow of the *Zenobia*, we have further particulars of the successful laying of the first section of the Persian Gulf submarine cable between Gwadur on the Mekran coast and Malcolm's Inlet near Cape Mussendom on the Coast of Arabia. The different ships of the telegraph fleet met at Gwadur on the 29th ult., and left on the evening of the 4th instant, the *Coromandel* with Colonel Stewart on board leading the way, followed by the *Zenobia* towing the *Kirkham* from which the laying of the cable was superintended by Sir Charles Bright. On the morning of the 6th, the cable on board the *Kirkham* having been paid out, the vessels anchored off Ras Mundanny, and the end was joined to the end of the *Marian Moore's* cable. After the *Kirkham's* stores and appliances had been transferred to the *Marian Moore*, the *Semiramis* took the former in tow and returned with her to Bombay.

On the evening of the 7th the laying of the cable was commenced from the *Marian Moore*, and on the following morning the fleet came to anchor off Ras Jask, and lay there until the evening in order to make the Arabian Coast on the other side of the Gulf in the day time. On the morning of the 9th Mussendom was well in sight, and a little after noon the *Marian Moore* was anchored in Malcolm's Inlet. The total length of cable laid is 359 miles, and it is very satisfactory to hear that its electrical and mechanical condition is such as to render it by far the most perfect submarine line ever laid.

Messrs. Laws, Webb, and other engineers engaged in the work have returned to Bombay in the *Marian Moore* to prepare and bring up the *Tweed* and *Assaye* with the rest of the cable to be laid from Mussendom to Bushire and the head of the Gulf.

We may therefore expect to have the line to Europe at work in a few weeks, although it is not expected that the land line between the end of the cable at Bussorah and Bagdad will be finished till some time afterwards, so as to render the service complete for public use. It is to be hoped that the lines from Kurrachee to Bombay and Calcutta will be in better working order than experience warrants our anticipating when the line from Kurrachee to Europe is in operation. The state of the telegraphs in India is a disgrace to a civilized Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, Captain Dundas, with the China Mail, arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock last night. She brings the following passengers, among whom are the Lord Bishop of Victoria and his wife; B. Jaun Mahomed; J. Budroodeen; S. Abdool Kurim; S. Soojatally; E. Mendasjee; A. Goolam Hoosein; E. Jafferbhoy; Z. H. Ezutally; Mrs. Rosa; Mr. Rochford; Mr. Pittar; Mr. Hancock; Staff Surgeon Hanley; Mrs. Hanley, and 3 children; Captain Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, and 3 children.

20th Feb., at 3.30 P. M., 52 miles south of Mount Dilly, spoke the British ship *Alabama*, beating up the Coast. 21st Feb., at 10-30 A. M., 20 miles south of Pigeon Island, spoke the British ship *Albatross*, standing to the southward. 22nd Feb., at 5.30 P. M., off Rajapore, spoke a ship under British colours, shewing 3rd Distant Pendant 8325. Same time spoke ship *Superb*, of Liverpool, both were beating up the Coast.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland China Mail, Feb.* 1.)

The most important news of the fortnight has reference to Japan. As those who have studied our relations with that country and its rulers had expected, the late "settlement" does not prove to have contained the elements of permanence. The affair at Kagosima, as was to have been anticipated, has satisfied the Japanese authorities that it is dangerous to continue the practice of molesting foreigners; they have accordingly turned their anti-foreign tendencies in a different direction. The latest accounts from Japan state that trade is gradually being "worked out" at Yokohama by the use of oppressive measures towards those natives who are engaged in it. This is not done in a manner that can directly implicate the authorities as was formerly the case in Canton where we were in a position to speak directly to the grievance; it is by means of irresponsible agents that the desired object is attained. From among the natives engaged in foreign commerce, individuals are selected, as it would appear, and made the victims of assassination. In this manner all who traffic with foreigners are made to feel the perilous nature of their pursuits; and the natural result has been an almost total stagnation of trade.

Turning to China, there is little or no change in political affairs to record during the past fortnight. Major Gordon still remains inactive, sufficient time not having elapsed for him to have received an answer from Peking. The Imperialists are operating without his assistance and also without success. The Futae has made several attempts to make his peace with Major Gordon, even to the extent of sending over his English subordinate Macartney to try to win the Major back. The Imperialists, after having taken Woosih, as formerly recorded, pushed on to Chang-chow-fu which is forty miles further on, and is situated on the Grand Canal. The attack upon this city was a failure, with considerable loss. Another Imperial defeat is recorded as having occurred near Chinkiung on the Yangtsze. Nanking is in its normal state of siege; and we shall be indeed surprised if the Imperial troops manage to take it, commanded though they be by Tsen Kwofan in person.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAE, 25th January.—IMPORTS.—The market during the past fortnight has again exhibited extreme dullness, business having nearly come to a stand still. The pressure in the money market has also increased almost to a panic, and in order to dispose of goods for cash, very low prices have to be accepted. Quotations for Cotton Manufactures show a decline, in part caused by goods bought on speculation having been put on the market at low figures. In Woollens there has been so few transactions that quotations may be considered almost nominal. There is no demand for American goods. Nothing doing in Metals. Rice meets with some inquiry, and an advance may be looked for after the New Year.

EXCHANGE.—Since the closing of last Mail. Bank Paper has been sold as high as 7/3 and Private Bills at 7/4 to 7/5, but towards the end of the fortnight rates were not so firm. The following are now the quotations; Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 7/2; Private Bills, 7/2½ to 7/3; Documentary Paper, 7/3½ to 7/4 per Tael. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rupees 326 to 327. On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rupees 327 per 100 Taels. Drafts on Hongkong 3 days' sight, 30 per cent. discount.

HONGKONG, 30th January.—IMPORTS.—The same inactivity noticed in our last report, has characterized the market for Imports during the past fortnight. In cotton goods a very trifling business has been done, and the prices obtained are somewhat lower. Woollens are generally unchanged. Raw Cotton has declined fully dlrs. 3 to 5 per picul on our last Mails's quotation. Iron meets with little inquiry, and quotations unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—Firm at £4–10 per ton of 50 feet for Cetton to Liverpool, and £5 for Tea from Canton to London.

EXCHANGE.—Rates are somewhat weaker since last Mail left being now, on London, 6 months' sight, Bank Bills, 4/10⅜; Private Bills, 4/11; Documentary, 4/11¼. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 232.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

DEYRAH DHOON, 10TH FEBRUARY.

I SEE it noticed everywhere that all the houses are taken up in these hills, but such is not the case, as you may see by the advertisements in our *Hills* newspaper. Your daks are most irregular, and I sometimes get two copies of the *Gazette* on the same day.

The Governor General's Body Guard marched in here a few days ago, but they proceed to Umballa shortly to meet the Governor General, and will return about April. The officers present are Major Delane, Lieuts. Peacock and Rochfort, Surgeon Jones and Veterinary Surgeon Batt.

On Monday and Tuesday last the 8th and 9th, a grand cricket match took place between "Our Eleven" and that of H. M.'s 20th Foot, who came from Roorkee for the purpose. They had a splendid bowler, but he was much worried by a careful *blocker*, who tired his patience for one hour in the first, and two hours in the second innings. However *the Royals* proved the best men, and beat Deyrah by 137 runs. They wished a return match to be played at Roorkee, but "our Eleven" are not all able to go so far. Archery and Croquet are still the favourite games.

Dr. Hutchinson the civil surgeon is to be succeeded by Dr. Cutcliffe from Meerut. Dr. Orton has arrived and taken charge of the Landour Depot, and Dr. Clarke from Mussoorie is to leave for Tirhoot on Saturday next, the 13th.

The Sirmoor Battalion is to march from Shubkhuddur to Rawul-Pindee, and the remainder of the corps at present here will probably march at the end of the month, under the command of Lieutenant H. P. Nash, recently appointed Quarter Master to the Corps.

Deyrah is quite full, old generals predominating, one of whom is an active cricketer. The weather is getting very warm, and on the days of the cricket match the sun was very fierce.

You will have seen that three more Bengal surgeons have retired, viz. Doctors Wilson, Andrews, and Shillito, promoting assistant surgeons Steuart, McKellar, and Allen to the higher grade. All the Medicos are on the *qui vive* for their amalgamation warrant.

Unless something is done and that very soon the Government will find it very difficult to get the class of medical men which the Indian army has always been celebrated for. Dr. Wilson's practice in Calcutta was considered worth £6000 a year exclusive of his pay and allowances. There have been upwards of eighty casualties amongst the Doctors since 1857.

It has been settled by the Governor General that Simla is to be his residence this year, and houses have already been engaged for himself and his staff. Surgeon Major C. Hathaway has become his private, and Captain Eugene Impey has just been confirmed in the *pukka* appointment of Military Secretary. This officer only entered the service in 1850. How is it that in the case of military secretary to the chief the officer must be a field officer? For this reason, Captain Rose was unable to draw the staff allowances as military secretary. Captain Impey served at the siege and capture of Kotah with the Force under General Roberts in 1858, and as assistant to the governor general's agent in Rajpootana was detached after the siege as political officer with the same force on the march from Kotah to Neemuch.

The despatches connected with the Frontier War consisting of 86 pages of the *Gazette of India* are at last out, and I shall have something to say about them, as soon as I can find time to give them a careful perusal.

There is a very *meagre* article in the *Mofussilite* of the 8th instant on the hardships of making every officer pass P. H. before he can get any employment now-a-days; and yet in the face of the order that compels officers to pass, Sir Hugh Rose appoints Ensigns Stevens and Holford, two unattached officers, to the adjutancies of the 32nd and 36th Regiments of N. I. The filthy work the Bag-o'Behar should never be permitted by a *moral* and *Christian* Government to remain a text book. Who would wish his son to be acquainted with *Le Diable Eufer* of Boccaccio, which is too immoral to be read in anything but French and Italian. Our government cannot expect its native subjects to respect it when it countenances the study of such works as form the examination tests for P. H. and P. C. Soldiers are not made by reading either Hindee, Oordoo, or Persian, and never will be, and even should an officer pass the necessary examination, he would in six months be found to be unable to read *even* the character, much less a chapter of "the garden and spring," an oriental, lascivious, and brutal work to place in the hands of any British gentleman. We do not want book worms as soldiers in this country. It is a pity our cavalry officers are not picked for their knowledge of equitation, when we are so particular in having P. H. and P. C. men to fill very minor and unimportant posts.

The *Moff.* says—"To come nearer our time and that of his Excellency's, we remember an order being issued that officers of 1837 were not to be compelled to pass an examination; *but that all officers of a subsequent date were to pass a colloquial examination. This examination was sufficient for an officer to hold and retain charge of a company.*" Since the renewed distribution and reorgnization no captain gets a company at all. The army is again being sent to the dogs, and the old story will soon be abroad, that we are afraid of our native troops. We pampered them to such an extent before the mutiny that we *drove* them to make an endeavour to over-throw our rule. Our absurd policy in keeping up too small an European army to save a few thousand pounds plunged us into difficulties that are not yet over.—It cost us the murder of our brothers and sisters at Cawnpore, Delhi, Jhansee, and elsewhere and the lives of hundreds of valuable soldiers. We are drifting into the old truck again. Not even a TOM CRINGLE will make *me* shut my eyes to the dangerous course we are pursuing. If we do not treat our European soldiery better, we shall have nothing but the riff-raff of large towns to over-run this *now* really promising country. India for the Royals may be good in theory—ten years hence the Home government will find that as the old salts begin to become smaller by degrees and beatifully less, that it has lost the finest race of fighting men so has ever taken the shilling for its country's sake. I have no news of any kind. Snow is again expected up the Hills, and if not obtained the weather for this time of year will be very warm, unhealthy, and uncomfortable. Touch up the post office, your paper now takes eight and nine days to come here—and it can be done in T. I. Ruen.

BOMBAY.

THE steamer *Elphinstone*, Captain Athey which arrived yesterday from Surat, brought 350 half chests of Malwa opium.

MR. M. P. COGHLAN left Ahmedabad for Broach, to join his appointment as Acting Senior Assistant Judge of that station, on the 17th instant.

THE *Marian Moore*, in tow of the *Zenobia*, returned from the Persian Gulf on Sunday night. She is to be taken alongside the *Tweed* for the purpose of discharging into the latter vessel about five miles of telegraph cable.

THE schooners *Constance* and *Euphrates* have been docked and undergone a thorough refit. They will in future be employed in the Persian Gulf, for the accommodation of the telegraph *employes*, and will be towed to their destination by Government steamers.

WE have received several letters from members of the Colaba congregation regarding the Chaplaincy of St. John's Church. The matter is a purely personal one, and the columns of a newspaper, moreover, are altogether unsuited to such a discussion.

WE learn that the Collectors of several districts have been of late engaged in preparing plans for local improvements, which if carried out without delay, will, no doubt, alleviate the condition of the starving population of the interior.

WE learn from a correspondent at Ahmedabad that by the exertions of Mr. Oliphant, the Collector of that place, a relief fund was raised, and within a short time fifty thousand rupees were subscribed by the inhabitants of that locality. A committee, consisting of Mr. Oliphant, Dr. Wyllie, the Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Rao Bahadoor Mugunbhoy Currumchund, and others, has been appointed to superintend the working of the Relief Fund.

THE GOVERNOR'S PIC NIC.—The Governor of Bombay has graciously invited the boys and girls of the Byculla school to a pic nic excursion to Elephanta which his Excellency himself is to join; as in inviting them to it yesterday evening, he said that he would be most happy to resume the subject which formed the theme of his speech that evening on the distribution of the annual prizes to them.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening on the Esplanade by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles N. I.:—

March.—"Soldaten Lust"	Kishner.
Selection from Tancrede	Rossein.
Waltz.—"The Comet"	Lanner.
Duetto.—"Indra"	Flotow.
Quadrelle.—"Scotch"	Faust.
Galop.—"Excurtion Train"	Musgrave.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RECLAMATION is going on rapidly in various parts of Bombay. At the Elphinstone Company's Works, from the Bow Russell Bunder east for about 3,000 yards, and from the point to the extreme south end of the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, great progress has been made. The reclamation of the land to the southward and eastward of Bomalow Island is also proceeding apace. Modi Bay is being reclaimed by Government, and a new Custom House is to be built thereon. The Harbour Defence Works people are hard at work reclaiming all round the south end of the Middle Ground Shoal, for the purpose of erecting a battery. This spot is situated nearly in the centre of the shipping and when finished will be an invaluable work.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held yesterday evening in the girls' school at Byculla. On which occasion a numerous attendance of the ladies and gentlemen of the *elite* of Bombay were present; Sir Bartle Frere occupied the chair. The meeting occupied about three hours, during which, both His Excellency and the Bishop of Bombay made two excellent speeches with reference to the benefits conferred by the institution, at the termination of which the prizes were distributed to the boys and girls, and all ended with three most vociferous cheers to the Governor by the pupils of both sexes, proposed by one of the boy themselves.

A full report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

A WARNING.—An application was preferred to the Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday, by Mr. Solicitor Peile for a summons against a certain share-broker for criminal breach of trust in having disposed of certain lost shares which, it was alleged, he had found, and had misapplied them although their loss were advertised in the newspapers of August last. His Worship observed, that he thought the Police Court was very often applied to by parties simply to aid them in suits that were undoubtedly civil ones; and the present was one, which he thought was of that nature; and His Worship informed Mr. Peile that he would accede to his application, but his client would be amenable to the consequences if the prosecution eventually proved groundless. In fact, His Worship said, he was determined, if possible, to put an end to vexatious suits in the Police Office, by inflicting a fine upon the parties whenever it was discovered that criminal prosecutions were resorted upon groundless occasions.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th February compared with the statement issued on the 13th February.

LIABILITIES.		13th Feb.		6th Feb.
Proprietors' Capital ...	...Rs.	52,25,000	Rs.	52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ...	... „	49,18,000	„	50,47,000
General Treasury Balance ...	... „	44,38,481	„	36,74,728
Deposits at Head Office	... „	1,20,93,017	„	1,52,01,302
Do. at Branches	... „	21,38,390	„	23,33,972
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding ...	... „	3,96,482	„	3,94,827
Rest	... „	7,72,225	„	8,20,454
Sundries ...	... „	4,00,787	„	3,03,351
	Rs. „	3,03,82,382		3,30,00,634
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches ...	...Rs.	37,42,970	Rs.	39,74,870
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	... „	14,57,852	„	15,46,628
Bills Discounted at Do. Do.	... „	89,27,252	„	98,50,821
Dead Stock ...	... „	5,09,813	„	5,09,813
Stamps	... „	9,390	„	8,977
Balances with Agents	... „	10,02,109	„	9,27,825
Sundries	... „	6,33,146	„	3,49,371
Government Reserve Cash....	.. „	438,481	„	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	... „	1,06,37,922	„	1,26,02,139
Do. Do. Branches.	„	30,23,447	„	32,30,190
	Rs. „	3,03,82,382		3,30,00,634

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)—*22nd February.*

CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Lilladhur Ransor was charged with criminal breach of trust. From the evidence of the prosecutor and another witness, it appeared that the prisoner in his capacity of goldsmith, had received three pairs of gold wristlets and two gold rings for repairs, &c. The prisoner was repeatedly applied to for the property but continually made excuses, upon at last being given into custody he took the prosecutor to a Marwarree with whom he had pawned some of the articles for Rs 480. He was committed for trial at the High Court.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

REFUSING DUTY.—Joseph Donovan, Thomas Stout, Thomas Nixon, Peter Smith, and William Dunn, seamen of the ship *Marion*, were charged with disobedience of lawful commands. The captain stated that on the 31st December, they left Shanghai and dropped anchor outside the harbour, upon giving orders for heaving up the anchor the prisoners refused to assist, complaint having been made to H. M. S. *Ringdove*, the lieutenant came on board and succeeded in persuading the men to get up the anchor. The ship arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, when the prisoners again refused work. Prisoner No 2 said he had refused duty because the captain had not supplied him with an oilskin coat which he had promised him, the others said they were short-handed on board, and the captain had neglected to fill up the compliment they ought to carry, besides they had been ordered to alter sails and they did not understand sailmakers work. No 2 who had been the least troublesome wat sentenced to hard labour for eight, and the others for twelve weeks, and to be sent on board at the expiration of the sentence.

STEALING ORNAMENTS FROM CHILDREN.—Mhadoo Khundoo was charged with stealing a gold ornament from the neck of a child. He was caught in the act, and was sentenced to one months imprisonment with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridass, on behalf of a large number of candidates for the office of Pleader, moved the Court on the above day for a dissolution of the committee assembled to examine such candidates, on the ground of its being improperly constituted, for a declaration that what they had done up to that time was null and void, and for the appointment of a new committee in its stead, constituted in strict accordance with the rule laid down in that behalf by the late Sudder Adawlut. In commencing the motion he observed, that the rules which he was going to draw the Court's attention to were always construed strictly, as an instance of which he mentioned the case—one of real hardship to a Government Law Graduate, who, only a short time ago, was refused permission to go up for the examination on the ground of his being unable to "read Balbodh well," a qualification required by one of those rules, although he was possessed of what was certainly a far more important qualification for the office of Pleader, namely, a knowledge of the principles of English Law acquired by more than five years' study in the Government Law school. Having seen how strictly the rule was construed upon that occasion, he had no doubt that their Lordships would construe all the other rules on the subject in a similar way.

Mr. Nanabhoy stated, that although clause 2 section 48 of Regulation II of 1827 was repealed by section 3 Act I of 1846, yet it had a historical importance in connection with the question before the Court. It showed that from 1827, if not from an earlier date, down to the year 1846, committees appointed for the examination of candidates for the office of Pleader used to be presided over by a Judge of the late Sudder Court. Even after its repeal in 1846, the constitution of the committee, so far as the President was concerned, continued as before, under the various rules enacted by the late Sudder Court in the exercise of the powers vested in it by section 4 Act I of 1846. In 1861, all former rules on the subject of examinations for the office of Pleader were superseded by new ones passed by the Sudder Court in their stead. They were as usual published in the Official *Gazette*. Those rules, not having been subsequently repealed, are as much binding upon the Court and the committee appointed to carry them out, as upon the candidates applying to be declared qualified for the office of Pleader. They are as much a part of the law of the land, as Act I of 1846 itself, under which they are made. One of these rules, Rule No. 2, lays down how the Examination Committee shall be constituted. It provides that the Examination will be conducted by a committee consisting of a Judge of the Sudder Adawlut who is to be ex-officio President Government Pleader and Head Sheristedar of the Sudder Adawlut, a Principal Sudder Ameen, and a fifth officer to be appointed by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut. While this rule is in force, as at present, if a committee is appointed, consisting of persons other than those contemplated in it, that committee cannot be considered to be duly constituted. A person, therefore, passed by it would not be considered "duly qualified" for the Sunud; nor one plucked by it duly rejected. Such being the case, the first question which, Mr. Nanabhai observed, the Court would have to dispose of, was, was the present committee a properly constituted committee under the rule above quoted? He submitted it was not. It was a body without the head; for no one but a Judge of the Court could be its President according to that rule, and there was none such on the committee. But it was not only the constitution of the committee that was irregular. The examination by that committee was, if possible, still more irregular. By the rule above quoted, expectation is raised in the mind of every candidate that he will be examined by a committee of *five* gentlemen. The power of examining, passing, and rejecting the candidates is delegated by the Court to the whole committee as a body. Individual members of it do not possess that power, and it is only when they all sit as a body that they can exercise it. One of the Members of the committee has, however, absented himself from the examination room on several occasions in consequence of indisposition. Another has found his ordinary duties as Head Sherishtedar to the Court to take up so much of his time as to make it impossible for him to take any part at all in the examination. And a third is observed running from one Division Court to the other to discharge his duty towards his numerous clients, and is therefore able only occasionally to join the committee. In many cases consequently the candidates have not the benefit of the votes of even a majority of the members.

Mr. Justice Couch.—Do you mean to say, Mr. Nanabhai, that not even a majority has been sitting?

Mr. Nanabhai.—Yes, your Lordship. I am informed that only two members have been exercising the powers of the whole committee. The candidates who have come down here from long distances at a great pecuniary sacrifice under the expectation raised by the above quoted rule have a very good right to complain to this Court that the votes of the entire body were not taken on their answers.

Mr. Nanabhai went on to show that in setting the written questions the committee had deviated from one of the said rules of the late Sudder, and from the well established practice of former committees. He observed that the discretion of the committee with regard to the conduct of the examination was very much narrowed by the rules, which fixed the subjects of examination, the number of questions to be put, and the number of marks to be assigned to those questions. Rule No. 6 laid down that questions should be asked on "Law and Practice." Now, although the terms "Law and Practice." Mr. Nanabhai said were of very general import, it must be bone in mind that the rule in which they occur was framed by the Judges of the late Sudder Court, previously to the amalgamation of the Courts, and that those gentlemen could not by the use of the general word "Law" have intended to make the candidates pass in the Common Law of England, or in the International Law of Europe, or even in the Insolvency Law administered in the then Supreme Court, although questions on all these would be questions on Law. Nor could they have meant by the use of the equally general word 'Practice', to require the candidates to possess a knowledge of the different points of Practice discussed in Daniel, Maddock, Archbold, Broom, and similar other works. By the words Law and Practice he said they certainly meant nothing more than the Law and Practice that obtained in the Mofussil Courts and in their own Court. That this was their only meaning would appear from Rule No. 5 and from a subsequent circular they issued to define what was meant by the words 'civil enactments' used in that rule. If therefore a committee asked questions that could not be answered without a study of some other subjects than such Law and Practice, it would be deviating from the rule, and the questions would be objectionable on that ground. Among the questions put by the present committee he pointed out questions 5 and 6 as particularly liable to objection upon that ground. He was going to proceed with his observations, when, it being too dark to sit any longer, and the subject-matter of the complaint being of great importance, their Lordships, after some conference, adjourned it till Tuesday next, on which day it is to be heard and disposed of by a Court consisting of a majority of the Judges.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)—*Friday, 19th February.* 1864.

Eduljee Aderjee vs. *Codajee Bapoojee.*

Mr. Hormusjee appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Nanabhoy for the defendant.

Mr. Hormusjee in opening the case stated, that the plaintiff sued the defendant in an action of trespass, because he, the defendant, on or about the 1st February, broke and pulled down a portion of the wall which the plaintiff, as contractor, had recently erected at Khetwaddy. He would prove by the clearest evidence the trespass by the defendant.

Mr. Nanabhoy put in the general plea of "not guilty" and denied possession by the plaintiff.

His Honor.—Mr. Hormusjee, as the plaintiff is a mere contractor and the premises are in possession of the owner, how can he maintain the trespass. The case of the Duke of Newcastle *vs.* Clerk is against you.

Mr. Hormusjee.—In that case the Commissioners were merely empowered to do certain acts at stated intervals. The bank which the defendant in that case had broken down was not vested in the Commissioners of sewers. By our Local Municipal Act (Act XIV. of 1856.) all drains and sewers are vested in the Municipal Commissioners, and therefore they could bring an action of trespass against any body who did an injury to their property. The pleader contended that his client had sufficient possession to enable him to bring an action as against the defendant who was a trespasser. In support of his position Mr. Hormusjee cited the case of Every *vs.* Smith (26 Law J. Exch. 345), and Dyson *vs.* Collick (5 B. and Ald. 600). In Dyson *vs.* Collick, the plaintiffs were contractors and in the performance of their works had erected a dam or bank which the defendant broke: the Court held that they were entitled to bring trespass against the wrong-doer. In this very case the case of the Commissioners of sewers was incidentally alluded to.

His Honor.—You must prove possession first.

The plaintiff was examined by his advocate. His evidence was that the owner left the premises in his charge five months ago, since which time he had commenced building a house under a verbal agreement. He was to be paid for the work he performed. He placed his sepoy at night to watch the premises, engaged workmen, kept the keys, &c. &c. He had ordered the erection of the wall in question, part of which to the extent of an inch vested on the cornice projecting over plaintiffs ground to the extent of four inches.

His Honor.—What right had the plaintiff to build his wall over defendant's property and thereby alter its nature?

Mr. Hormusjee.—That is another question which he need not argue, because defendant had not raised that issue. The defendant does not justify but denies the trespass.

His Honor.—You must prove the trespass.

Mr. Hormusjee.—As to the plaintiff's right to bring the action Graham *vs.* Peal (1 East 243) was an authority in point. Lord Kenyon, to whose decisions and dicta the Court paid very great deference, there held that plaintiff who entered into a lease void by 13 Eliz. C. 20, by reason of the rentor's non-residence, may yet maintain trespass upon his possession against a wrong-doer. The same position was laid down in Jones *vs.* Clapman (2 Exch. 816). In that case Wightman J. says, "The action of trespass Q. C. f. is founded upon actual possession by the plaintiff who will make out a *prima facie* case, if he proves possession in himself and entry by the defendant. He need not give any proof whatever of title or right to the possession." That case, argued Mr. Hormusjee, went further than the cases he cited before, because the Judge says the plaintiff need not prove even the right to the possession. In this very case Maule J. considered the effect of the issue not possessed was whether the plaintiff was in actual possession? He then cited several passages from Addison's Treatise on Wrongs and their Remedies p. 170, all tending to show that very slight evidence of possession was sufficient to establish a *prima facie* title to sue for an injury to realty such as the occupation of the soil with stones and rubbish placed thereon by order of the plaintiff. The pleader contended that any possession was a legal possession as against a wrong-doer. (Roscoe's Digest, p. 606).

His Honor.—In Davies *vs.* Danks the auctioneers were in the position of the present plaintiff, yet it was held they could not sue in trespass for an injury to the fixtures.

Mr. Hormusjee.—That was because the auctioneers were authorized to sell the fixtures after they were severed. If they had been empowered not only to sell, but also to remove the fixtures they could have maintained trespass. The case as reported (3 Exch. 435), was an authority in support of the present plaintiff; for he with the permission of the owner erected the wall in question.

His Honor.—The wall was attached to the land and became a part of the realty.

Mr. Hormusjee.—Exactly so, your honor. But that does not militate against my argument. Plaintiff is in possession of the land and the house standing thereon.

His Honor.—Mr. Hormusjee, how is the plaintiff in possession of the wall?

Mr. Hormusjee.—Possession was a very comprehensive term, and each case must depend on its own peculiar circumstances, plaintiff to be in possession of the wall need not be attached to it. Plaintiff supplies materials, employs workmen in its erection, gives directions as to its thickness, &c., and these he (the pleader) apprehended, were *indicia* of possession.

Three more witnesses were then examined and cross-examined, whose evidence went to show that plaintiff had built the wall on the ledge of defendant's roof.

His Honor at this stage non-suited the plaintiff. It was perfectly clear, the learned Judge remarked, that plaintiff had committed a trespass on defendant's property. The act of the plaintiff might have been a benefit instead of an injury to defendant's property. But still plaintiff had no right. Plaintiff had no right to commit a trespass on defendant's property, because defendant was guilty of trespass on plaintiff's property. His Honor under these circumstances non-suited the plaintiff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLABA CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the local news column of your journal of to-day's date it was stated that yester-morning the Rev. Mr. Maule preached a farewell sermon to the congregation of St. John's church. On this point you have been misinformed, Mr. Maule conducted the Communion service only and the Reverend Mr. Gilder did preach. That Mr. Maule would deliver his farewell sermon in the morning was expected by one and all the members of the congregation. Why he did not do so is not definitely known, but report has it that in three months hence when it is expected a vacancy will occur in the chaplaincy of Byculla the Reverend Mr. Wilson will be appointed there and Mr. Maule reinstated.—Yours truly,

ONE PRESENT.

CHRISTIAN NAMES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The following regarding christian names which appears in the *Illustrated London News* is interesting:—"The Vicar of Roxwell, Essex, in writing to the *Times*, says:—'In the notice of Miss Yonge's book, in your impression of the 22nd October, your reviewer expresses his belief that a Meshack and Abednego might somewhere be found to supplement his 'Shadrack.' Give me leave to inform him that in the registers of this parish I find one Henry Brocas and Sarah his wife, whose eldest son, Shadrack (1743) was followed in due course by Meshack (1745) and Abednego (1747). Having completed the triumvirate, the wife seems to have 'left bearing'; I can trace no record of any further issue. 'Abednego' Brocas grew up to manhood and married in spite of his name, which he did not, however, perpetuate." Another Correspondent writing from Openshaw near Manchester says: "With reference to your reviewer's remark on Miss Yonge's book on 'Christian names,' I forward you the names of Shadrack, Meshach, and Abednego sons of Meshach Ashton, of Clayton near Manchester. The whole have worked for our family the last forty or fifty years at the Clayton Colliery. Shadrack and Abednego are still there. Meshack was killed in the pit."

ALPHA.

POOR JACK IN FOR IT AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I should feel obliged if you would just find a space in your *Gazette* for these few lines of common reasoning on behalf of Poor Jack, who it is well known has to labour hard from sunrise to sunset all the six days that God has given him, and when the morning of the Sabbath arrives is obliged to be content with a mere lick the same as the coolies, on account of his bathing in the sea being considered a nuisance. Now I should like to know in what manner it is taken as a nuisance, for Sunday after Sunday you can see boats loaded with females going out pleasuring with a native crew a vast deal more naked than poor Jack, and I am happy to say as a class of men the poor sailors can behave themselves with respect to decency as much if not more than our native enemies that started this grievance afloat. A few Sundays ago I was bathing myself when a boat load of ladies and gents going to Elephanta approached our ship. Directly it was noticed by our men one and all jumped into the water, but it was sickening to see the ladies in the said boat put themselves out of the way to look at poor Jack in the water. I am sure any decent woman if they had a drop of English blood in their veins would scorn the action of doing so, but I put that down merely as the ignorance of the party. If Jack goes on shore on Sunday it is considered a nuisance to the place, then why do not the inhabitants of the place remain on shore on Sunday and let poor Jack enjoy himself in his own element? These high minded people must forget that if it was not for the poor Jack they would not be able to fly about and find out all the grievances. Then why do they try to stop him his only one enjoyment he has in the week in harbour, I should like to know? It may be very well for those who have nothing to do all the week but just put them at the winch from Monday morning till Saturday night. I don't think they would call bathing a nuisance then, do you, kind reader? No. Common sense says no—then why do they endeavour to stop it?

ONE OF THE PERSECUTED SAILORS.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The report of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to enquire into the arrangements being made with reference to railway terminus accommodation in Bombay has not yet been adopted by the Chamber, but, as it has been published, it is open to discussion. It is much to be regretted that the Committee, in dealing with so important a question, should have confined their operations to the collection of evidence upon only one point, and have neglected all others, and those of far more consequence, which bear upon the question.

An improvement in the present very inconvenient and temporary arrangement of the terminus at Boree bunder is urgently required, but the permanent situation of the terminus is dependent upon the requirements of the public at large, and not upon the views of a section of the community, however influential it may be.

What those views are, may be gathered from the report. The line of argument adopted is, that the railway at present in operation crosses the approaches to the town bunders, causing serious inconvenience to the bunder traffic, because level crossings only have been provided for those approaches; and therefore, in the words of the committee, "the wants of the community would be better provided for than at present, while at the same time an enormous advantage to the business comunity would be gained, if the line of railway from the Waree bunder to Boree bunder were to be abolished altogether."

This proposition, to abandon a mile and a half of railway, carrying an enormous traffic, which is increasing every month, in order to save the bunder proprietors, the government, or the municipality, the comparatively trivial expense of perfecting the means of approach to the bunders, is, I will venture to say, totally unprecedented, and is not very creditable to the sagacity of the members of the committee. The Chamber evidently shrink from supporting so remarkable a proposition, although the whole grounds of their opposition to the proposed terminus in Modee bay are based upon the same argument, but with even less reason, for the statement, that the railway extension to that site would be "an immense enhancement" of the "evil already existing" is without foundation. It is in fact incredible that the Chamber will be so entirely blind to the interests of the mercantile community they represent, as to advocate the removal of the benefits of railway communication to a distance from their principal seats of business.

The selection of a suitable site for the passenger terminus of the railway solely with reference to the requirements of the passenger traffic, in other words, the community at large, is undoubtedly a question of greater importance than any other, in designing the many and great public improvements which have recently been projected in Bombay; and all inefficient arrangements and petty interests must be modified or give way before it; for if the present favorable opportunity of obtaining the most perfect system of railway communication is wilfully lost, by following a narrow minded policy, the city of Bombay will be permanently and seriously injured.

By considering the arrangement of Bombay, it will be seen that the hasty proposal of the committee to turn all passenger traffic round by Kalbadavi and the Grant road, by a western line, will by no means meet the requirements of the case. The Fort with its dense population, and the seat of the principal business and Government offices, is separated from the rest of the town by half a mile of vacant ground. Byculla station is the centre of a large population, including Byculla, Mazagon, Bhendy Bazaar, and a neighbourhood which is annually increasing. From the centre of one to the other, is a distance of about three miles, sufficient for the introduction of as many stations as the committee propose should be made upon the round about Western line. The existing line of railway also, by skirting the eastern side of the town, is most admirably situated for the conveyance of the traffic of that, which is allowed by the committee to be emphatically the "business quarter"; they nevertheless are of opinion that it will be "an enormous advantage to the business community," to compel them to travel on foot or in hack buggies, a distance of a mile and a half or more, along a proposed road from Waree bunder to Grant road, in order to enable them to communicate with the Fort or other stations by the proposed western railway. The committee are farther of opinion that, if the public must be permitted to continue the use of their present line of railway, it will be preferable to terminate that railway at Bazaar Gate, close to its present temporary and inconvenient terminus, to extending it into the heart of the Fort, so as to entail upon the business community and others an extra half mile of journey by road in communicating with that great centre of traffic, with at present no adequate means of public conveyance. Comment upon these proposals is scarcely necessary. The committee simply advise the sacrifice of a vast amount of public property and public convenience, in order that a small private proprietary may avoid the expense of an improvement to their property, which is annually becoming more imperative.

If there is any real question as to the most suitable site for the railway terminus, it should be considered, I repeat, upon public grounds alone. The interests of the railway company and of the public must be in that matter identical. Judging by the report of this committee, and the spirit displayed at the late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, it seems likely the question will become one between the Chamber and the public, so that it behoves the latter, if it has any constitutional existence, and can find any advocate, to see that its interests are not sacrificed by an unreasonable opposition to the arrangements devised for its benefit by the Government and the Railway Company.

Bombay, 20th February 1864. OBSERVER.

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THE "ALABAMA."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MY DEAR GAZETTE,—Your remarks the other day anent the *Alabama*, implying that if she had been "wanted" (in the crusher's acceptation of the term) she could have been found, brought to mind an incident, which, if you permit me, I will relate to show that it is not quite so easy to find a cruising vessel as you appear to think.

Some years ago, how many I am really ashamed to say, I was on board the packet ship *Cristoval Colon*, from New York, bound to Havana. One day after dinner as we were cracking our filberts, the conversation turned upon the piracies that had been so common previously in the waters we were sailing upon, and thence to the war of 1812 and the feats of the American privateers. One of the gentlemen near me (a Mr. De Wolf) stated that his father had built and owned the *Yankee*, a schooner rigged privateer of 300 tons, sailing out of Bristol (Rhode Island). I forget the precise number of her prizes, but I remember perfectly, because I afterwards verified the fact, that the captured property exceeded in value three millions of dollars. She was rarely at sea more than six weeks at a time, and seldom had the same commander two voyages successively, because each cruise the captains cleared their £8 or £10,000. The whole West Atlantic swarmed with British cruisers expressly fitted out to capture the *Yankee*, but, as in the case of the *Alabama*, she couldn't be found, so wonderful was her luck.

By a curious coincidence, a white haired old sugar planter sitting opposite took up the tale and said, that at the period in question he was a merchant in Boston, New England, and had built a privateer called the *Curlew*, of a beautiful model. Mr. De Wolf saw her, admired her, and offered to exchange the *Yankee* for her, but she was his pet and he could not bear to part with her. On her first cruise, when only a few hours out of port, she found herself alongside of a frigate, which proved to be the British *Acasta* 50. A sudden shift of wind blew away the fog, and it coming on to blow the frigate easily out carried and took her, though she was such a sweet craft, and her sailing so matchless, that she was taken into the service, and used on the African station for a long time.

The difference in the fate of these craft only shows that, as sailors say, luck is built into a ship's keel.

I was also reminded of this conversation by another remark of yours that, in old times, Federal officers would not have been charged with avoiding the enemy. The last speaker referred to had seen the action between the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake*. He stated that he was looking at the latter from one of the wharves, when she suddenly loosed top-sails. He returned to his companion Commodore Hull, who had just fought and taken the *Guerriere*, and asked if he thought Lawrence would fight, it being notorious that she had been shipping a crew and that it would consequently be the height of imprudence to accept a challenge from the *Shannon* so soon. The old sea dog's answer was, "he ought to be d—d if he don't," and in that sentiment just lies the difference between that time and this. Then, the thing was to bring on an action; now, it seems to be to keep out of it. However it may be accounted for, the fact seems to be that naval pluck is on the wane. I cannot call to mind one solitary naval action during the Crimean war deserving a place in history. Charley Napier sharpened his cutlasses to a degree he thought best not to injure by using them, though no one acquainted with his behaviour at Acre is surprised at that. When Admiral Lyons took his ships into Sebastopol harbour, he was but too glad to take them out again, for the men's behaviour was so bad it amounted to downright terror, and yet the carnage, great as it was, was nothing like as bad as on board the *Cumberland* when destroyed at her anchors by the *Merrimac*. Admiral Stirling again, with an overwhelming force, never could find the Russian frigate *Diana*, which was a much more culpable thing than the Federal cruisers not finding the *Alabama*, because he had plenty of force and was in narrow waters. In fact, with the exception of the taking of New Orleans, which certainly was a passage of arms to reflect honour upon the fleet of any age or nation, I cannot think of any naval affair for the last quarter of a century deserving notice. Yet by land the reverse obtains, and the British soldier yearly adds lustre to his arms, and appears never to have a belly full of fighting. But the sailor, alas! is condemned to do his fighting in an iron box.

As I look back to the days I speak of it seems to me the world has changed. Nowhere do I see such gentlemen or ladies as then, nowhere now do I find that polish of manner, that high tone of feeling and thought, that indescribable something that makes the gentleman. Undoubtedly the world is richer since then, but whether cotton should be our only god is matter of doubt. But perhaps after all we move in cycles and shall return to the point whence we set out, and as in this connection I think of the original of Colonel Newcome, the sweetest and noblest character English fiction ever painted, and that we must all return like little children to the bosom of our Father and say Adsum, I say to myself that it is all the same to

Bulsar, 17th Feb. NAUGHTY CUS.

⁂ We publish this letter, from a wish to give fair play to all who choose to discuss the opinions advanced by us in the columns of the *Gazette*. But we confess we should like to see our correspondent's authorities for some of his statements—such for instance as that British sailors were panic-struck at Sebastopol, a circumstance which we never heard of before.—ED. B. G.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCONADA, 21ST FEBRUARY.

Steamer *India* sailed for Musulipatam.

GALLE, 21ST FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Bombay* sailed for Australia.
Steamer *China* sailed for China.
Steamer *Carnatic*, sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 22ND FEBRUARY.

French Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

SPORTING.

REVIEW OF THE BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

> "The sport which Grafton loves,
> Which Spencer, Portland, Albemarle approve;
> Which kings have fostered, and a country's pride,
> Protest who may, we'll never cast aside."
> JOHN DAVIS.

THE time was when our Governors and men of high degree used to patronize the Presidency race course, riding down in their carriages with scarlet liveries and escort, with as much pomp and solemnity as if they were about to attend a royal levee. Since then many changes have taken place and state carriages are no longer seen at the course side. We would fain see, as in Calcutta and Madras, the Governor and his staff drive in state to countenance our national pastime, thereby taking a leaf from the book of his Royal Mistress, and we can promise a bumper entry for his cup next year, should he deign to bestow one. The lukewarmness of our mercantile aristocracy towards maintaining the meeting in its proper form has long been a subject of regret to the lovers of racing, but remonstrance seems useless, and no inducement can rouse our cotton lords from their un-English-like apathy and close-fistedness. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his Honorable brother most happily and generously came to the rescue by presenting a piece of plate worthy to stand by the side of the best Ascot, Goodwood, or Doncaster cup ever produced, and the *Alexandra Gift* will be long remembered. We understand that the Hon'ble Juggonauth Sunkersett presents a cup to be run for next year and it doubtless will be worthy of its distinguished donor. We heartily welcome such lovers of sport to our ranks. The course was what may be safely called bad going, and from utter neglect has fallen into a state of total disrepair, in some places fetlock deep, in others covered with a loose shingle of marble sized clods, so that no horse's hoof can lay hold of it and secure a fulcrum for the hind legs to exert their lever force from. The time was in spite of the state of the ground really excellent, and had it been in good running order, would have equalled the best ever given by Aleppo, Fieschi, the Child or Hermit. The usual *habitues* of Byculla were all present, and we were glad to see the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Mansfield so regular in their attendance and interested in the sport, and more ladies than we ever remember to have seen honored our trysting place this year. Some of the Stewards were very active and gave satisfaction, others by their total ignorance of racing matters and inertness showed that they must have accepted office for the mere name of the thing. The tightness of the money market was but too evident, and though the lotteries were well supported and capitally managed all the betting done was for small sums. Mr. Arbuthnot made a capital honorary secretary and next year we hope to see a paid clerk of the course under him.

1ST DAY.

The first race coloured on the card was the Drawing Room Stakes, for which five came to the post, our prime old favorite Cronstadt, whose years sit lightly on him, winning it very cleverly; he was in splendid form and vastly improved since last year, all his former fire and splendid action were there. Pekin, who secured second honors, is a horse with a great deal of good about him, but as the sweat before starting fairly rained off him he was out of form and could not have been the same animal that used to dress over Clipper so comfortably at Mysore. Wellington too seemed to have lost all his Mysore form, for he looked hog fat, went round, and looked a slow horse. Takoo is a weed and trained to death. Garibaldi, evidently hailing from Persia, though he managed to win the Derby two years ago in good time, got third place only in this race. The mile 1-51.

The Dealers' Plate the piece-de-resistance of the day brought out eight

> "Whose haughty crest and eye of fire
> Told of his tameless Eastern sire."

to do battle, and in it the fickle goddess showered her favors on the great Henkull stable and the tartan Jacket. Kohinoor the winner when at the Bangalore meeting in October last won his maiden race after a punishing finishing, losing and coming again three times in the last half mile, and thereby proving himself a first class race horse. His condition did not quite satisfy us as he looked damp and a little flabby about the middle piece. With his make and blood we have but little fault to find, as he is a fine slashing colt about 14—3½ high, a little too long perhaps for an Arab, but with good shoulders, deep brisket, fair middle piece, capital arms and thighs, the latter set on to immense quarters, the hocks a trifle too far off the ground: his action is very fine and another year will see him a splendid horse. Raby fresh from his Poona victories looked bright and well, though a trifle too big, and walked down to course as cool and unconcerned as old Raby used to in the days of Jove. The lad who rode him over anxious to win so great a stake disobeyed his orders, and, like George Fordham on Lord Clifden in last year's Derby, took too many liberties with his horse; had he waited and come only at the Dobees' turn the Mysore colt would have been asked to go a bit faster than he did. Durvish is a very neat little horse with a deal of breeding and queer shins. We liked his condition better than anything in the race, but are impressed with the idea that he would have stayed better had he been brought out a little bigger. Princess Alexandra, whose feminine infirmities and rheumatism had militated sadly against her preparation, is a very beautiful filly and by far the quickest and smartest goer out, but she showed backwardness in her condition; though not persevered with from the half mile home she ran a respectable fourth and showed speed. Youkaribosh is a fine racing like colt with a very English look about him, and for luck or lameness had some of Syud's wonderous colouring compounds on his off fore leg. Dow weighed for Prince Albert, but finding him going tender got nervous and took him home contrary to the owner's and trainer's express orders to canter him down to the post and start lame or sound. Sheeraz looked clever but was suffering from a bad foot which gave way in the race and he was last throughout. Marmion's form was wretched and we imagine his future will be on the parade ground, he had to be ridden to hold his place for the first half mile even. The race is told in a few words. The two favorites Kohinoor and Raby were well in front all the way and nothing appeared likely to trouble them but Durvish, who run well for the mile and a half. At the Dobees' turn seeing the chesnut had shot his bolt and Kohinoor pass him and coming away, standing at the time by Raby's clever trainer's side, we thought of Sir F. H. Doyle's lines—

> "And Yorkshire sees with eye of fear,
> The Southron stealing from the rear.
> Aye, mark his action well!"

and though the chesnut stuck close to him all the way Kohinoor won very cleverly, landing full Rs. 10,000 for his owner in stakes and as much again by the lottery. Time 3m. 57s. In spite of all the bounce of the Secunderabad division about their English mare, Shah Rookh who very properly was made to carry the weight her age entitled her to, vide the stud book, cut but a sorry figure and by her action showed that our adamantine training grounds do not suit her feet: had Benson persevered with her she could have beaten Van Dieman who for some time had been suffering from a cold and a leg too. Little Grey Leg also on the sick list with a cough kept in front all the way, had them both beaten half a mile from home and won easily. We are surprised to find a writer calling himself "Eques" in the *Times of India* talking of Grey Leg's growth of barrel improving his appearance, for the little horse is deficient there and far from well ribbed up, his great point is his thickness through between his rider's knees. To have been in perfect condition his neck should have been lighter, but his cold prevented that being got off in time. "Eques" talks also of only 16 lbs. extra being put on English horses instead of 28 lbs., and substitutes 11 lbs. for 14 lbs. as the penalty imposed on Australians.

The Galloway Plate was run off almost in the dark, and proved a mere canter for neat little Jairam, who looked more fit, better bred, and moved much more like a race horse than any of his pigmy opponents. He won as he liked by any number of lengths in even time. Grey Jacket being lame could not put in an appearance, and Honey Suckle from a similar cause was short of work. Sultan, whose heel was held by his owner at the start till the rest had got away several lengths, appeared quite unable to act and was last throughout. Multum in Parvo was quite hunter like and would be a caution amongst pig-stickers, for he is as strong as a castle and with some go in him at the same time.

In the Derby, Raby and Kohinoor again came together, the latter paralyzed by 4 lbs. extra, and Potomac, the Poona Derby winner, a fast horse when in the vein for galloping, came to the post also but never showed in the race. Mahomed Bauker's horse Jairam, who would have been all the better of a rest the day before instead of the severe rousing gallop he took, ran very forward, and Benson for once in his life waited. Raby much improved by his Dealers' Plate spin had Kohinoor in difficulties half a mile from home and won very cleverly and quite within himself in 2-54, good going considering the wretched state of the ground.

The 50 G. M. sweepstakes was booked as a certainty for little Grey Leg, though he did not receive quite a stone from the English mare; still not a few pinned their faith to the good old Harkaway blood and reports were abroad of the Arab's coughing. A more absurd race we never beheld. The mare seemed quite unable to move for the first half mile and Brewty led past the stand by full one hundred lengths. After three-quarters of a mile the synovia began to flow and the mare to lay herself out, stride by stride she stole up to her little opponent, caught and passed him at the Dobees turn and cantered in. We never saw the superiority of the English bred horse over the Arab so unmistakeably proved: well may old England say of her imported Arab blood

> "But here it thrives unrivalled: far more fleet
> Our steeds than those which Yemen barley eat."

In the Welter Cronstadt, only receiving one stone from the famous Van Dieman, who lately at this high weight had in a private match cantered away from Red Hazard in 3-54, won in a canter in 3-2. The old horse ridden by his owner regularly galloped his mammoth opponent to a stand still, the first half mile being done in 55, had him stalled off at that fatal Dobees turn from which point he cantered in. Wellington made a disgraceful exhibition and Clipper ran a respectable third.

Sweet William, with but little of his old form about him, was rash enough to try and cut down Grey Leg in the Whim, but had the tables turned against him, being beaten by many lengths in even time.

The Alexandra Vase, the lordly gift of our worthy townsmen Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and his brother the Hon'ble Rustomjee, was the next prize run for. Though no vase it is a noble piece of plate, and much as we like the old Hajee we regret that it did not find its way to the sideboard of some European owner. Baron Marochetti might well have called in Sir E. Landseer's equine lore to his assistance, for the modelling of the dead horse is very faulty; clumsy as the parliamentary troopers were we doubt their being such Smithfield show animals as the Baron's chisel here puts before us. The figure and attitude of the youthful Lord Villiers are excellent, and tell the tale of the unfortunate lad's surprise, desperate resistance, and gallant death; the Baron has been equally happy in the other two figures. Out of sixty-one nominations, only six horses came to the post, the two first days' racing having weeded out the *scabies*. The absurd terms of the race tended also to bring a small field out. Though the Henkull stable stuck manfully to their colt, the race was pretty generally considered a certainty for Raby, who came out for the short time much improved by his two previous journeys. The Princess looked as handsome as need be, but her owner would not trust her with a rupee though she had the lightest weight. Pekin acted as a water cart for the course, and sweated so much that his saddle flaps were wet through. Dervish ran a very game horse and managed to start off Kohinoor by a length for the second place. Pekin ran very fast for the first mile and a half; Raby, who lay off till within half a mile home, came at that point and won very easily in 3m. 54s. the second horse being beaten by a length and a half.

Raby having now established his premiership deserves a full description. He is a dark chesnut horse standing not quite 14-3, with a good honest head and kind expressive eye, good muscular neck, for an Arab unusually well laid back shoulders, great deep brisket, capital back and loins, slightly wall sided, very plain drooping quarters with a very bad channel and mean buttocks, but with fair breadth of hip, muscular arms and thighs, good flat bony joints, wiry legs and sound tough feet. His action is anything but that of a race horse, being very round, but at the same time he is a very strong determined goer. With a fine generous temper, perfect soundness, and a good doer, his trainer has as satisfactory an animal to deal with as the most fortunate need wish for. We unhesitatingly rank him with the best Arab India ever saw, and feel convinced that if ridden out by a European jockey he could eclipse all those that have gone before.

In the handicap for the Malet Stakes the stewards made a horrid mess and only two came to front, the difference between the English mare and Cronstadt not being weight for age even, and seven pounds against the Arab though she had beaten the great Grey Leg in a walk. The handicap bad as it was was made worse by not being published till 6 o'clock P. M. instead of at noon. Shah Rookh beat Cronstadt as easily as she beat the crack plater.

Youkaribosh put the Colts' Plate to Aga Khan's credit, the Princess being second and the rest beaten off.

The Aga's Cup fell very easily to Raby in 3m. 54s., Kohinoor with his 7lb. penalty being more easily disposed of than on any previous occasion. The Tria Juncta was a mere canter for Mahomed Bawker's Jairam and His Highness' Jairam won the Handicap by twenty lengths on the fifth day. Youkaribosh surprised every one by running close up to Raby in Ali Shah's Cup the mile and a half in 2m. 54s. Grey Leg made a frightful example of Basheer and Prince Albert in the Ladies Purse, but had a very tough nut to crack in Mahomed Bawker's Jairam, the finish being the severest we have seen for some time, Brewty's and Irvine's riding being quite a treat, putting us in mind of a set to between Newmarket artistes. The time 3·22½ for the 1¾ miles nothing to be ashamed of. In the sweepstakes Kohinoor polished of Clipper giving him 7lb. in a trot, the Secundrabad winner must have been off throughout the meeting. Grey Leg with 8 stone up and Raby carrying 10lb less, not their respective weights for age, having both already started on this day, met in the Eliot Trial Stakes and showed us such a bit of downright game racing as gladdened our hearts. Grey Leg tried his cutting down tactics and with Jairam at his girths measured the first half mile in 54. at the three quarter mile done in 1-20"!!!, he shook off the bay and finished the mile in 1m. 51s. Here Raby emerged from the rear and raced with him to the mile and a half which our chronograph said was done in exactly 2m, 50s. at this point Brewty was seen to be asking his little horse to try a little more but though the spirit was willing the flesh was weak, and Raby again won easily in 3m. 51s. Would that the Calcutta Hermit had been in the race and his owner here to see how his horse would have been licked into fits, how unjustly he had treated his Jockey Irvine, and how grossly he had calumniated him.

The Forced Handicap, not being optional to losers, instead of as usual bringing out a field of ten, produced only three runners. Shah Rookh upset by her former races could not raise a gallop and Grey Leg won easily. Cronstadt carrying a stone over anything else won the Selling Stakes easily, waiting for the first mile then coming and cutting down his horses in great form R. C. 3m. 2s. last 1¼ mile 2m. 57s. Multum in Parvo should have walked over for the Beaten Handicap but did not, thereby saving his maiden. Alexander won the 2nd Dealers Plate easily, his stable companion, who could have won if allowed, being close up, Mephistophiles third and Rizzio fourth. Mr. Havelock showed us a specimen of his horse breeding in Dixie's Land, a shelly leggy brute quite unworthy of his sire the Child. After the race for the Persian Merchants' Purse which Rizzio must have won had he been ridden straight at the finish, instead of all over the course, there was a wrangle, Aga Khan being roundly accused of having come Captain Armstrong over Alexander with whom he had declared to win, and certainly Suyd did not seem to be very busy with his horse in any part of the race. Objections were made but nothing came of them that we can hear. Decoy's owner forgot to declare her to start for the European Merchants' Purse, so Alexander walked over for one thousand eight hundred Rupees. Idle Boy walked over for the Hurdle race and the diminutive Dutchman could not pace with Sweet Alice in the Pony Plate.

On the whole the meeting has been an average one, though the stupid prospectus did much to mar it. For next year the programme has been greatly altered for the better, and as the meeting will be under the immediate supervision of the new Western India Turf Club, our Jockey Club, good sport may be looked for. A recurrence of the Alexander affair is not likely to take place, as in future, when a stable has more than one horse entered to run in a race, the owner will not be called on to declare which to win with but his stable will be the prize in the lottery and not each separate horse. His Highness Aga Khan has come handsomely forward with a Rs. 2,000 Cup to be given in honour and in the name of the Prince of Wales' infant son. A Rs. 2500 Merchants' Purse has been guaranteed. It is whispered that the Parsee Baronet and his counsellor brother intend to give a Vase yearly, and Mr. Juggonnath Sunkerset is reported as a donor also. Then there will be the West of India Turf Club Cup. Amongst the races is one for all horses called the Byculla Stakes sure to bring a large field, one mile, with a nomination of 20 G. Ms. The Malet Stakes is made 2¼ miles, and a Maiden Galloway Race, with weights reduced 7lbs., is another new race. The Turf Challenge Cup is to be run for no more. We understand that the Turf Club is likely to be a success and will muster in its ranks most of the leading men of the Island and the whole Presidency. It is at present in the hands of a committee of five, who are carefully revising the old rules and drawing up a code of new ones. A new course with a Grand Stand is spoken of, the tenure of the present one being dubious. The settling went off very satisfactorily, the only one in default being Ali Abdoolah, who by the new rules will now for ever be debarred from running horses on the Byculla Course.

MACARONI.

CALCUTTA RACES,—1863-64.

SECOND MEETING.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

FIRST RACE.—A Cup, value Rs. 800, presented by Khajeh Abdool Gunny, of Dacca. Handicap for all Arabs; 1½ miles. No horse to be handicapped above 11st.

Major Montague's "Hermit," 9st. 8lb.,	1
Capt. Warlow's "Starlight," 10st. 1lb.	2
Khajeh Abdool Gunny's Shah-in-Shah, 10st. 5lb	3
Capt. Warlow's Rajah, 8st. 5lbs.	0
Mr. Windham's "Aladdin" 8st. 2lb	0

A truly fine race. "Starlight" went from the post attended by "Aladdin"; "Hermit" and "Rajah" lying well up: "Shah-in-Shah" evidently waiting. About the ½ mile post "Aladdin" was beat—an example soon followed by "Rajah" "Starlight" continued with the lead until past the distance post, when "Hermit" gradually came up. A tremendous finish ensued, ending in favour of "Hermit" by half a head, "Shah-in-Shah" a good third, the other two beaten off. Every one hailed with delight the success of the gallant old horse.

Time—2min. 55sec.

SECOND RACE.—The Trades' Plate, value 100 G. M's., presented by the tradesmen of Calcutta Handicap for all horses 2 miles. The winner to receive the Cup and half the stake; the second horse to receive half the stake; the third horse to save his stake.

Capt. Warlow's "Gridiron," 10st. 7lb.	1
Capt. Warlow's "Lord of Clyde," 10st. 2lbs	2
Capt. Warlow's "Hotspur," 9st. 10lb	3
Mr. Milford's "Cyclone," 8st. 0lb	4
Mr. Hope's "Red Rover" 7st. 10lb.	5

A well-meant attempt was made by the riders of "Red Rover" and "Cyclone" to cut down the heavy weights, but the talent displayed by the riders was but feebly responded to by the horses, and they were in turn passed by "Gridiron," "Lord of Clyde," and "Hotspur," who came in, in the above order, thus securing to their owner the whole stake.

Time—3min. 51sec.

THIRD RACE.—The Bengal Plate, value 20 G. M's., presented by Native gentlemen. A handicap for Arab horses. New mile.

Khaje Abdool Gunny's "Shah-in-Shah" 10st. 7lb	1
Capt. Warlow's "Starlight," 10st. 4lb	2
Mr. Windham's "Dauntless," 7st. 12lb	3
Capt. Warlow's "Rajah," 8st. 7lb	4

"Dauntless" took the lead to the turn, when he was passed by "Starlight" and "Shah-in-Shah." A fine race ensued, in which the game little "Starlight" had to succumb to his more powerful opponent by half a length, after a fine race in 1 min. 54 sec. Timing truly wonderful, considering the heavy weights, and that both horses had already run a race before.—*Englishman, Feb.* 12.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(From the Gazette of India.)

(Continued from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

From Brigr. Genl. N. Chamberlain, K.C.B., Comd. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Army Head Quarters,—(No. 8, dated, Camp heights above the Umbeyla Pass, the 21st November 1863.)

In continuation of my former reports, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that at daylight on the morning of the 18th instant, the whole of our picquets on the Gurroo Mountain under Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's command, consisting of the Huzara Mountain Train and 3rd, 5th, and 6th Punjaub Infantry, were withdrawn, and the entire Camp and troops transferred to the heights on the south of the Pass, which position alone the Force has since occupied.

2. In anticipation of this change of position, the Commissariat stores, reserve ammunition, &c. &c., had been gradually removed on previous days, to the eastern ridge. The guns of Captain Griffin's Battery were removed from the advanced breast-work of Camp late on the evening of the 17th, and placed in the new position so as to cover the withdrawal of the picquets from the Gurroo. They were replaced temporarily by 2 guns of the Huzara Mountain Train from the Gurroo. Every precaution was at the same time taken to prevent the enemy from suspecting the intended movement, and the troops, both on the Gurroo and in the front line of defence, continued up to the last moment, to strengthen their breast works and defences. These precautions were successful: and though the enemy's picquets on the Gurroo were not 400 yards above our own, the withdrawal was effected without their knowledge and in the most perfect order.

3. The concentration of the whole of the troops on the eastern heights made it necessary to extend the position and particularly to secure the full command of the water on which the whole Force was now dependent. With this view the troops, as per margin, moved out under my personal command, as soon as the change of position was completed, to drive the enemy from what has since been known as the "Water Ridge." This was very quickly effected by an advance and charge of the 1st and 6th Punjab Infantry, with the loss on our side of three men wounded, and some of the enemy killed. The troops were then placed in position to protect the 5th Punjab Infantry and 32nd Pioneer Regiments, which were employed as a working party under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, C.B., Chief Engineer, in stockading a picquet to command the water. The troops were withdrawn to Camp in the evening under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, 5th Punjab Infantry, the new work having been completed and occupied. I may here mention anticipation that the position of the picquet having been found to be more advanced than was necessary, it was abandoned on the following day, the 19th, and a new position chosen and stockaded about three hundred yards to the rear.

Peshawur Mountain Train.
Wing 101st Regiment 1st and 6th Punjaub Infy.

4. On discovering the Camp and picquets on the Gurroo to have been vacated by the troops, the enemy seem to have supposed that the Force was in retreat, and with this idea came into the gorge, in great numbers, both from Umbeyla and from the Gurroo, and thence, about 11 A.M., commenced an attack upon what had now become the left front of our position. Our defences at the point principally attacked consisted of some small breast-works, thrown up on the side of the hill to cover the picquets connecting what have been called in my previous reports the "Advanced Right Picquets," with the Camp in the gorge below. It was not my intention to hold these breast-works permanently after the Camp had been removed from the gorge; but it was necessary to hold them during the day of the 18th to prevent the enemy from pressing upon the camp and firing into it before the troops were thoroughly established on their new position. These breast-works were held, on the morning of the 18th, by 130 men of the 14th Native Infantry, who being greatly out-numbered by the enemy, were in the first instance, compelled to give way, but being reinforced by the troops, as per margin, re-took the post and drove back the enemy. The enemy, however, having gained a large accession of numbers, re-attacked the picquets, when it became necessary for the two lowest down on the hill to fall back on the third which was nearer the Camp breast-works. I regret to say that our loss on this occasion was very considerable, including the following Officers:—

2 Companies 71st Highland Light Infy., under Major Parker.
1 Company 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Chapman.
1 Company 5th Punjab Infy., under Lieut. Fox.
3 Companies 5th Goorkha Regt., under Captain Close.

Captain C. F. Smith, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, an Officer of long and good service; Lieutenant H. H. Chapman, Adjutant of the 101st Regiment, who had been sent by his Commanding Officer to convey an order, and who, feeling that his own wound was mortal, begged of his men to leave him and to assist Captain Smith to the rear instead. His Regiment has lost in Lieutenant Chapman an admirable Adjutant, and the Service a most promising Officer; Lieutenant T. S. G. Jones, of the 79th Highlanders who, on Officers being called for, for the Force had joined the 71st Highland Light Infantry as a volunteer; and Lieutenant W. F. Mosely, of the 14th Native Infantry, who was shot when the lower picquets were forced to retire. The conduct of Major C. C. G. Ross, Commandant of the 14th Native Infantry, on this occasion merited my approval, and I again beg to to recommend him to His Excellency's notice, having already done so for his conduct at the Crag Picquet on the 13th instant.

5. I may here mention, by anticipation, that the bodies of those killed on this occasion, and which could not be brought in at the time, were recovered, on the morning of the 21st instant, by a Force employed for that purpose under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, of the 5th Punjaub Infantry, when twelve of the enemy were killed.

6. The picquet upon which the lower picquets had retired was withdrawn after dark on the 18th, agreeably to my previous intention. On its withdrawal the enemy pressed on, and some few of them endeavoured to annoy the Camp until at a late hour of the night, but without making any serious attack.

7. Throughout the 19th, the enemy kept up a fire upon the Crag and Water Picquets; I regret to say, that Captain R. B. Aldridge, 71st Highland Light Infantry, was killed at the latter, and Ensign C. M. Stockley, 101st Regiment, severely wounded at the former picquet.

8. About 9 A.M. on the 20th, the enemy began to collect in great numbers near the Crag and Water Picquets, the Crag being, as before, the point principally threatened. They were, however, checked in some degree by the fire of the Peshawur Mountain Train Guns, Captain Hughes, from previous experience and his acquaintance with the ground, knowing exactly on what points to bring his fire with most effect, even though the enemy were not visible from the Battery. The Crag and Water Picquets also mutually supported one another by their cross fire at 440 yards. The detachment by which each of these posts was held is shewn in the margin.

CRAG PICQUET.
100 of the 101st Regiment.
100 of the 20th Punjaub Infantry.

WATER PICQUET.
100 of the 71st Highland Light Infy.
100 of the 3rd Punjaub Infantry.

9. Up to a late period of the afternoon the enemy had made no impression upon the Crag Picquet, though numerous standars had been gradually advanced under cover to within a few yards of the breast-work but about 3 P.M.* the unaccountable conduct of a portion of the garrison gave the enemy possession of the post. This was not however accomplished without affording the Officers and men who held the lower portion of the picquet; the opportunity of distinguishing themselves by the resolute way in which they endeavoured to hold their portion of the post under very discouraging circumstances, and who only abandoned it, when it was no longer tenable. These officers were Major H. G. Delafosse, of the 101st Regiment, who commanded the picquet; Captain R. G. Rogers, of the 20th Punjaub Native Infantry; Ensign A. R. Sanderson, and Assistant Surgeon W. Pile, both of the 101st Regiment. The two last officers were I regret to say killed at the breast work whilst endeavouring to rally their men. The above Officers were well supported by some of No. 5 Company of the 101st Regiment, and by some of the 26th Native Infantry.

10. On the fall of the Crag Picquet coming to my notice, I immediately ordered the 71st Highland Light Infantry and the 5th Goorkha Regiment to be got under arms and proceeded to the upper Camp; and at the sametime directed Captain Griffin's half Battery, and the two 24 pounder Howitzers of No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery under Captain T. H. Salt, to open fire upon the Crag, which they did in so efficient a manner as (joined to the fire of Captain Hughes' Mountain Train Guns) effectually prevented the enemy from attempting to occupy it in any thing like large numbers. On the 71st and Goorkha Regiment reaching the upper defences, I ordered Colonel Hope, C.B. Commanding the former Regiment, to storm the Crag in front, and Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, with the 5th Goorkha Regiment and 5th Punjab Infantry, to go round the hill, so as to take the lower portion of it flank. The 71st discharged their duty in the most steady and soldier like manner, led by Colonel Hope with a coolness which elicited the respect of all who witnessed it. The Crag was re-occupied, fortunately without much loss to ourselves, Lieutenant S. Beckett, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, being one of the first to reach the summit, and Colonel Hope then pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy, having been joined by Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan's Column, and drove them for some distance over the heights in the direction of Lalloo. After continuing the pursuit as far as seemed prudent, Colonel Hope led the troops back towards the Crag and I much regret to say was severely wounded whilst superintending the re-occupation of the picquet, which, at his special request, was garrisoned for the night by 200 men of his own Regiment.

11. I considered it my duty to accompany the storming Column, and whilst ascending the hill, was wounded in the arm. Lieutenant Anderson, Adjutant of the 3rd Punjaub Cavalry my Orderly Officer, was also wounded.

12. I must not omit to mention with highest commendation, the excellent service rendered by the Artillery, both previous to and during the assault of the Crag; and I beg to bring the names of the Officers Commanding Batteries to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Hughes' guns were served under a heavy fire, and their position, namely, on the upper defences immediately adjoining the Crag, made their assistance most valuable at a very critical moment.

13. I beg to enclose Casualty Returns of the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant.

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. Chamberlain, K. C. B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters, Camp Nowshera,—(No. 9, dated, Camp, Heights above the Umbeyla Pass, the 25th November, 1863.)

My wound has proved more serious than I expected, and it is with the greatest regret that I have to request that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased at the earliest practicable date, to relieve me of my command, the duties of which will, I feel sure, be efficiently discharged by Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., the next senior Officer, until the arrival of my successor.

2. My connection with the Force being thus about to terminate, it is my duty to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the excellent conduct of the Troops, both British and Native, since they have been in the field. The nature of service has made the duty unusually heavy, and the Troops have been under arms and on duty almost day and night. On no occasion, however, has there been the smallest murmur on this account, and every duty has been performed with the most cheerful alacrity.

3. His Excellency will, I feel sure, consider it most satisfactory that though the ranks of the Native Regiments contain members of almost every tribe on the Frontier, including those which are fighting against us, there have been no desertions and no backwardness, in any instance, to engage the enemy.

4. The services of every Regiment with the Force have, in one or other of my reports, been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief with the exception of the 32nd Punjaub Native Infantry (Pioneers) under Major Morgan, and the 4th and 5th Companies of the Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Tucker. The nature of the service has made it indispensable to employ the 32nd altogether on the defences and lines of communication, and I take this opportunity of saying that its services, and those of the Sapper Companies, have been of the greatest value to the Force. With regard to the 32nd, such was the paucity of men that even when they had laboured during the day at the breast-works and roads, it was impossible to avoid putting a portion of them on duty at night for the defence of the Camp. The discipline of the Regiment and their conduct reflects great credit on Major Morgan and his Officers. I believe too that the services of the Guide Infantry have been less prominently alluded to in my later reports than they deserve. This has arisen from the Regiment having been chiefly employed in detachments to reinforce and support the Troops in front. I therefore wish here to notice the excellent service rendered by two Companies of the Regiment under Captain Jenkins, 2nd in Command, on the 6th instant, when in support of the covering party under the late Major Harding, on which occasion Lieutenant Battye, Doing-duty Officer, was wounded; and of three Companies under Captain Jenkins, which acted in concert with the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers in the recovery of the Crag Picquet on the 13th instant.

5. I may also mention here that although there was no scope for the employment of the few Cavalry (11th Bengal Cavalry and Guide Cavalry) retained in Camp as such, yet they always took dismounted duty, and were most useful in aiding in the night defence of the camp.

6. I would next wish to bring to His Excellency's notice, the very meritorious conduct of the whole of the Officers of the Force, from whom I have at all times received the most cordial support, and whose services I would beg to be allowed thus publicly to acknowledge. The officers whom I would particularly beg to notice are as follows:—

Colonel Hope, C. B. Commanding 71st Highland Light Infantry, who had command of the Front Defences from the time of the arrival of the Force in the Umbeyla Pass until the time of its changing position to the eastern heights, and whose distinguished conduct at the re-taking of the Crag Picquet was particularly noticed in my Report No. 8.

Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wilde, C.B., Commandant of the Guide Corps, who commanded the Right Defences to my entire satisfaction, and who, although the position his Regiment occupied in the Camp did not give him the opportunity of gaining distinction in actual conflict with the enemy, has rendered me the most constant and valuable aid, and I would particularly allude to the excellent arrangements he made for the recapture of the Crag Picquet when it was taken by the enemy on the 13th November, as noticed in my Report No.

Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vaughan, Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, who commanded the Left Defences from the time of the arrival of the Force in the Umbeyla Pass to its changing position to the right heights with my confidence and approval. His conduct on the occasion of the attack by the enemy on the "Eagle's Nest" and picquets on the Gurroo Mountain was most favorably reported upon in my Report No. 4. After the change of position, he commanded the upper Camp, and his services were again mentioned in my Report No 8. He has at all times rendered me the most cordial assistance and support. I consider him a most intelligent Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel A Taylor, C.B., Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer with the Force who has afforded me throughout the most hearty co-operation, and whose services have been of great assistance to the Force. With Lieutenant Colonel Taylor's name, I would wish to connect those of his Subalterns, Lieutenants H. F. Blair, J. Browne, and T. T. Caster, all of the Royal Engineers, who, whether when engaged with the enemy, or when employed in their more regular duties, have well upheld the reputation of their Corps. Lieutenant Carter joined the force to carry out the objects of the Trigonometrical Survey, and volunteered his services under Lieutenant Colonel Taylor.

Captain J. S. Tulloh, Royal Artillery, senior Artillery Officer with the Force, who most cheerfully overcame all difficulties, and in whose opinion, in all matters connected with his arm of his service, I had perfect confidence. With Captain Tulloh's name I would wish to connect those of Captain F. C. Griffin and Captain T. H. Salt, Commanding half Batteries of Field Artillery, whose services were recorded in my Reports Nos. 5 and 8, and of Captain F. R. DeBude and Captain T. Hughes, Commanding the Mountain Batteries. In Captains DeBude and Hughes the Service has two Officers most admirably fitted for the command of Mountain Batteries, and who by their zeal have, I believe, brought this arm of the Service to as great a degree, of efficiency as the ordnance at present in use will admit of Captain DeBude's services have been recorded in my Report No. 4, and Captain Hughes' in my Reports Nos. 3, 7, and 8.

Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, Commanding 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, whom I have found most zealous in the discharge of every duty, and whose distinguished conduct in the retaking of the Crag Picquet on the 13th November was specially alluded to in my Report No. 7.

Major Ross, Commanding 14th Native Infantry, whom I consider an Officer of most soldierly determination, and whose excellent conduct on the 13th and 18th November has been specially noticed in my reports Nos. 7 and 8.

Major C H Brownlow, Commandant 20th Punjab Native Infantry, who particularly distinguished himself when covering the retreat of the reconnoitering party, 22nd October; when commanding the "Eagles' Nest" Picquet, 26th October; and when Commanding the Crag Picquet on the night of the 12th November, related in my Reports Nos. 2, 4, and 7. In addition to any other mark of approval, His Excellency may consider this Officer to deserve, I would most strongly recommend him as having well earned the distinction of the Victoria Cross by his personal gallantry on each occasion of his being engaged.

Major C. P. Keyes, Commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, whose distinguished conduct on every occasion of his being engaged has been specially brought to notice in my various Reports Nos. 1 3, 5, and 7, and whose claim to the Victoria Cross for his services on the 30th October I submitted for His Excellency's consideration in my Report No. 5, his services have been of the utmost value to the Force.

Captain W. D. Hoste Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry, I beg to thank this Officer for his cheerful and soldierly bearing, and for his marked gallantry at the head of his Regiment on the 26th October, as related in my Report No. 4.

Surgeon Simpson, 71st Highland Light Infantry, senior Medical Officer with the British portion of the Force, on whom it devolved to make all arrangements for the the sick and wounded of British Troops, which duty he performed to my entire satisfaction.

Surgeon H. B. Buckle, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, senior Medical Officer with the Native portion of the Force, who superintended all arrangements for the numerous Native sick and wounded in the most zealous and efficient manner, which I particularly wish to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain T. H. Jenkins, in charge of the Commissariat Department of the Force, to whom the Force is highly indebted for his untiring exertions to keep it supplied. I can accord him no greater praise than to place upon record that the Force was throughout as well supplied as if it had been in Cantonments; I beg to bring his services especially to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

7. Although Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, who commanded the small party of Cavalry in camp, was only afforded the opportunity of conducting the reconnoitering party in the Chumla Valley on 22nd October, and of charging the enemy who endeavoured to cut off his return to Camp, still I feel that I should not be just were I to omit to bring to notice his extreme desire to have his men employed on every duty where it was possible to employ dismounted Cavalry, and the cheerful manner in which he made his own service, available on every possible occasion.

8. In giving prominence to the names of the above Officers, I beg to express my hope that the services of Officers whose names have been brought to notice in my previous reports, but who are not mentioned in the above list, will also obtain the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and I would also beg to acknowledge the services of my Staff, namely, Lieutenant Colonel Allgood, Assistant Quarter Master General, who discharged his duties to my satisfaction, and afforded me every assistance, Major Wright, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant F. N. Mackenzie (Staff Officer, Punjaub Irregular Force), Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, and Lieutenant H. S. Jarrett, who acted as my Orderly Officers, and gave me perfect satisfaction.

9. I annex to this report a Nominal Roll of 3 Privates* of the 71st Highland Light Infantry and of 1 Sergeant, 1 Lance Corporal, and 4 Privates† of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, who are recommended by the Officers Commanding those Regiments for their distinguished gallantry. If the acts of gallantry for which they are recommended are not deemed by the Commander-in-Chief of a nature to give all of them a claim to the Victoria Cross, I trust His Excellency will be able to find some other means of rewarding them. Authority has already been given me to admit to the Order of Merit those Native Officers and Soldiers who have distinguished themselves, and it will be acted upon without delay.

10. In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the hearty co-operation I have received througout from Colonel Reynell Taylor, C.B., who has been up to within the last few days, chief Civil and Political Officer in Camp. Colonel Taylor used every possible endeavour to procure information of the movements and proceedings of the enemy and when the situation of affairs afforded little scope for political negotiations, both he and his assistant, Captain A. A. Munro, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, resumed their position as Military officers, and accompanied the troops when engaged with the enemy.

11. To make my reports complete, I enclose a general Casualty Return, showing all the casualties in the Force up to date.

(To be continued.)

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* Captain Griffin, Commanding C Battery 19th Brigade.
Captain T. H Salt, Commanding No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery.
Captain T. Hughes, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train.

* 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.
Private William G. Clapperton.
Private George Stewart.
Private William Malcolm.

† 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Sergeant Jeremiah Brosnan.
Lance Corporal G. Simister.
Private Francis Barber.
Private Daniel Lane.
Private Francis Elliot.
Private Charles FitzPatrick.

CABOOL.

15th January.—Intelligence was received by the Ameer this day, that the Momunds under Sooltan Khan, son of Sadut Khan, had resolved on attacking Shahmurd Khan at Jellallabad. Sirdar Mohamed Ali Khan was summoned and instructed to leave for that place immediately. He marched from Cabul the same day with two battalions of infantry, two of cavalry and five guns, and encamped at Seahsung. Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan accompanied him the first march.

The Paishkhidmut was instructed to intimate to the British representative at Cabul, Aulijah Gholam Hossain Khan, that measures had been taken to capture Sadut Khan and his family, and to bring them prisoners to Cabul.

16th January.—The Ameer having heard that Sirdar Mohamed Alli Khan intended to halt a day at Seahsing sent out a messenger to him, urging him not on any account to delay his advance on Jellallabad. Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan returned in the evening and waited on the Ameer to inform him that his instructions had been obeyed, the force having left Seahsung and encamped at the Bugramee Bridge.

When Fatima Jan daughter of the late Ameer, was given in marriage to Sirdar Mohamed Ali Khan, son of the late Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan, her dowry was withheld by her father till Peer Mohamed Khan's affairs were settled. Since Dost Mohamed Khan's death a portion of that dowry has been appropriated by Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan while the remainder has been held in possession by the present Ameer. Hafiz Jee Sahib spoke on the subject in Durbar in behalf of Mohamed Ali Khan. He said:—

"It is neither just nor proper that the legitimate property of the late Ameer's daughter should be longer withheld, while her husband is in need of it."

He also urged the Ameer to settle the affairs of the late Peer Mohamed Khan.

17th January.—The Ameer this day made over his seal to Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan. Orders were issued for all complaints to be laid before Ruffeek Khan, to whom all the other Sirdars will be subordinate.

The Ameer assured Sirdars Mohamed Zaman Khan, and Ahmed Khan that they would have all the territory between Bameean and Dahzungee in lieu of the jagheers confiscated by Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan in Toorkistan.

Sheik Meer Khan, Pooghmanee, intimated to the Ameer that Ameer-oollah Khan, Koomedan of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, the muderer of his (the Sheik's) uncle was in Cabul; and solicited permission to take his revenge. "I would not wish it done in Cabul," replied the Ameer, "but have no objection to its being done elsewhere." The Sheik upon that ordered one hundred and fifty sepoys to wait at the choukee of Urgundah for Ameer-oollah and there to kill him.

18th January.—Title deeds of certain jagheers purchased from his private purse by the Ameer, were presented by the Moostoufie to be sealed by the Ameer, Quazee Khan Moola Khan, and the other Khans. Those deeds relate to the following estates; one at Guzneen given to Sirdars Mohamed Ali Khan, and Mohamed Ibrahim Khan, those in Jellallabad to Sirdar Mohamed Yasooh Ali Khan, and those in Cabul to Sirdar Ubdoola Khan.

Intelligence was this day received from Toorkistan that, since the death of the late Ameer, Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has possessed himself of twenty large guns. Practice is being daily made with them now. Each is drawn by fourteen horses; the battery being under the command of Wully Mohamed Khan. On learning those facts the Ameer remarked aloud that all these preparations are for an advance on Cabul.

19th January.—A private council was convened this day. Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan and Futteh Mohamed Khan, and Ubdulrazak Khan Moostaufee, were present. It was decided that Sirdar Ruffeek Khan, with one hundred sowars, should go to Jellallabad and assume charge of the *hukoomut* of that place from Shahmurd Khan. After installing Khawaja Mohamed there Sirdar Ruffeek Khan will proceed to Peshawur to afford explanations to the British authorities about Sadut Khan. Shahmurd Khan and his family will proceed to Cabul.

Grain dealers have been ordered to sell wheat flour at a certain fixed rate.

Sirdar Shumshudeen Khan and Ubdooghyas Khan, sons of the late Nawab Jubbur Khan, have obtained permission of the Ameer to reside on their respective jagheers near Jellallabad.

20th January.—It is rumoured that the Ameer has received proofs from Jellallabad that Shahmurd Khan is implicated with Sadut Khan in the attack on the British. That is given as the reason for Shahmurd Khan being recalled.

A letter has been received from Sirdar Mohamed Ali Khan, from Soorkh Aub, informing the Ameer that the war on the British frontier had ended: and that Shahmurd Khan was expected in his camp next day.

Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan begged permission to go to Jellallabad. It was refused.

The following relating to the frontier was stated by Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan. He said:—

"Out of two thousand Moulvies who had gone to war with the British, eighteen hundred had been killed; two hundred only returned. Three villages had been burnt by the British forces. Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan's messenger with a letter for the Commissioner, in which the Sirdar had offered his services with eight thousand troops, were at Peshawur, where they had been kindly received."

21st January.—The Moostaufee was ordered to prepare an account of the Jellallabad revenues, and submit them to Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan, who would settle with Shahmurd Khan.

Hafiz Jee Sahib went to-day to see his eldest brother Meer Hajee Sahib. He was asked why, as the war on the British frontier had ended, Mohamed Ali Khan had been sent to Jellallabad. He said in reply:—

"A letter from the British authorities had been received by the Ameer which asked how it was that, since Sadut Khan was his father-in-law he did not, as he was directed to and was bound to do, prevent the attack on the British by the Momund tribe. It would appear the Ameer knew of Sadut Khan's design, which puts an end to the treaty of amity between himself and the English power. Alarmed at his position, the Ameer has resolved on sacrificing Sadut Khan and his sons. He will appoint the sons of Tooraibaz Khan in their stead. It is ascertained from merchants just arrived from Hindoostan that British troops line the road from Delhi to Peshawur. That is way the Ameer is frightened and is sending Sirdar Ruffeek Khan to the British authorities at Peshawur."

22nd January.—The Ameer having been informed that men, the night previously, had entered the room in which Sirdar Shanawaz Khan was a prisoner, and had tried to cut his chains, went to see the prisoner and directed him to go to his seraglio. He declined; and said he would remain where he was until "the time came for his release." It is said that Sirdar Auzim Khan sent men to aid in the escape of Nawaz Khan. His chains have been increased and his confinement made more rigorous.

Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan reported that he had made every preparation to go on his mission to Peshawur, and requested that the letter to the Commissioner of Peshawur might be got ready.

23rd January.—Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan attended the durbar to take leave, and requested instructions as to the disposal of Sadut Khan. The Ameer's reply is remarkable. "Do not spare Sadut Khan," he said, "send him and his family to Cabul. After you have settled with Shahmurd Khan go direct to Peshawur. If your explanation is considered satisfactory there well and good, if not go to the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahore, if you do not give satisfaction there go on to the Governor General; and if necessary go on to London and lay the whole case before the Queen of England."

A khillut was granted to Khwaja Mohamed on his appointment as Governor of Jellallabad.

Sirdar Mohamed Ali Khan arrived at Jellallabad on the 25th January, and at once secured Sadut Khan and his son. Sultan Khan escaped to the mountains.

Sirdar Uttaoollah Khan nephew of the late Sooltan Ahmed Jan who had joined the frontier tribes was about the same time taken prisoner by Feroze Khan, the son of Mullick Allahdad Khan, Khyberree. Feroze Khan after disarming Uttaoollah Khan decided on sending him prisoner to Peshawur, but the Kokee Khyle and other Khyber tribes earnestly begged that he might not be made over to the British. He was turned out of Khyber and went towards Lallpoora and Dacca—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 16.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Westropp, Major R. M., Commandant Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Durand, Lieutenant and Adjutant A., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Fleming, Surgeon J. B. M. D., Madras Army, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Payne, Lieutenant C. D. P., 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Woodhouse, Captain H. A., 8th Regiment N. I., to join, from Ahmednuggur.
Smell, Surgeon D. H., Ajmeer and Mairwara Police Corps, on leave, from Beaur.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Department, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Hughes, Lieutenant G. W., 4th King's Own Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Grant, Captain L., 32nd Regiment M. N. I., to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Wilson, Assistant Surgeon F., 28th Regiment, on private affairs, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th and 20th February, 1864.

Captain S. W. O. Stevens, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry is attached to do duty with the Southern Maharatta Horse.

The Officer Commanding C Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is authorized to issue an extra five pounds of forage to each horse in the Battery for 3 months from 4th February 1864.

Captain E. A. Law, 103rd Foot, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his Regiment.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

72nd Foot.—Captain W. D. O. Hay, from 15th January to 15th July 1864.

72nd Foot.—Captain W. H. J. Clarke, from 15th December 1863, until required for embarkation with Troops. At the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain S. W. O. Stevens, from 1st March to 12th May 1864, to remain at Bombay for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. H. Ashe, from 14th January to 13th March 1864, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
21	Zenobia (s)	Carpendale	Mussendom Feb. 18.
	Marian Moore	Munce	Mussendom Feb. 18.
22	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
22	Pioneer (s)	Woolly	Kurrachee.
	Amanathoo Rahymon	Nacoda	Trombay.
	Good Success	McGregor	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Marian Moore*, from Mussendom.—Six officers, and fifteen men belonging to the Telegraph Department.

Per Steamer *Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Lieutenant Mainwaring and Mr. Cowrie.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Dalbussett; Mr. Cullins; and thirteen natives.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Omer Pashah*, for Calcutta and Coast.
Ship *Jumna*, for Mauritius and London.
Brig *Amedobux*, for Colombo, Kayalpatam and Madras.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.
Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat and Gogo.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Indore*, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY 1864.

London.

Coleroon—1 case skins of tiger and panthers, Dwyer and Co.; 60 packages coffee, Luckmechund Lallchund; 30 cases chundroose 54 cwt., 2 qrs. 5 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 17 bales senna leaves, 59½ cwt., 1 bale hemp, 3¼ cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall; 49 cases dry ginger, 51 cwt., Hurjee Bhanjee and Co.

Stamboul—1200 bags linseed, 1800 cwt., Chuturbhoz Assaria and Co.

Havering—163 bags linseed, 244½ cwt., Babajee Gunputrow and Co.; 540 bags linseed, 810 cwt., Lalljee Natha.

Liverpool.

Celestial Empire—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Chuturbhoz Assaria; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Dossa Dharsy; 74 bales cotton, 259 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.; 13 bales cotton, 45½ cwt., Cullianjee Nanjee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Queen of the Seas—42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Jeatha Ludha; 65 bales wool, 195 cwt. S. S. Nurielwalla.

Flower of the Forest—25 bales cotton, 81¼ cwt., Mooljee Hirjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Moorjee Khimjee.

Belgravia—A quantity of loose Hemp, 262½ cwt., Johnson and Co.; 34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Sowchund Golabchund.

Ann Holzburg—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Purbutt Jeatsy.

Palinurus—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. and A. Hormusjee.

Eliza Bencke—107 bales cotton, 374½ cwt., Thackersy Mallsy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Cimber—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Eagle Capt. Cathbert—77½ bales cotton, 271¼ cwt., 21 bales wool, 63 cwt., Dewji Vurria; 275 bundles, cowdies, 137 cwt., Topan Anderjee; 100 bundles jingelly seed, 50 cwt., 46 bundles linseed 23 cwt., Topan Enderjee, 500 bundles rapeseed, 251 cwt., F. Chambers.

Pegasus—36 bales cotton 126 cwt., William Nicol & Co.; 75 bales hemp 262½ cwt., Macnee & Co.

Thomas Sedden—110 bales wool 330 cwt., Goculdas Tejpall, 200 bales cotton 700 cwt., Vellje Thackersy; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Nemee Curumsee.

Euxine—275 bales cotton 962½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee, Sons and Co.

Africa—93 bales coiryarn, 232½ cwt., Pairaz Goculdass; 72 bales cotton, 252 cwt., Govindjee Virjee.

Trenton—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 60 bales cotton 210 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia; 149 boxes sherry wine, 298 gallons, Forbes and Co.

City of Agra.—103 bales cotton, 51¼ cwt., Nowrojee Ardasseer Daver; 100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy.

War Cloud.—1,300 bundles coiryarn, 20 cwt., Doolachund Condarremull; 420 bags linseed 650 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Ellen Bates—45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Bhimjee Kessowjee.

Tallula—101½ bales cotton 355½ cwt., Hurridass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, 300 cwt.. Khetsee Sewjee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Nesserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia.

Clydesdale—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Confidence—201 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co.

Baron Macaulay—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Ruttonsy Khimjee; 38 bales cotton, 133 cwt. Daveedass Sewram.

Golden Dream—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Golden Empire—75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Ameerbhoy Woosmonbhoy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., R. Sozba and Co.; 105 bales cotton 367½ cwt.; Rana Roysee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 206 bales cotton, 721 cwt., Leggat and Co.

Boston.

Pemabhoy Hemabhoy—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Khimjee Lalljee; 41 bales wool, 123 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co. 15 Cans Sundries, James Reynell; 64 bales goat and sheep skinf, 1450 corges, Stearns Hobart and Co.

New York.

T. E. Lemon—25 bales wool 75 cwt., Khoosall Vunmally; 150 bags coffee 150 cwt., M. Rogers and Co., 1500 bags Linseed 750 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Inconstant—41 bales wool 123 cwt., Govindji Vellji.

Minerva—1200 bags Linseed 1800 cwt., D. and M. Pursotumdass and Co.

Marseilles.

Tropique—300 bags gingellyseed, 450 cwt., Ludha Madowjee.

Havre.

City of Carlisle—400 bales gute, 200 cwt., Jairam Visram; 40 bales cotton 140 cwt., Munukbhoy Moosanee; 100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Khetsee Rajowjee.

P. & O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

Malta, G. Hyde.
1330 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla.
Salsette, King.

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VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.
804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
For Liverpool.
94 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
979 Baron Macaulay—Ewart, Latham & Co.
324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1178 Cimber, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1482 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Jan. 22)
350 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1250 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
867 Mogul, Henson—Stocher, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jan. 3)
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Blay and Mackintosh.
1220 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
560 Tallala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
932 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Seddie, Doidle—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
For Marseilles.
433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.
For New York.
1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
387 Minerva, Blanch—Volkart Brothers.
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.l. Jan. 25)
For Rouen.
432 Gil Blas, Gronard—Jules, Siegfried & Co.
For Havre.
630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
491 Intimes, Geffiot.
690 Marie et Nelli, Augulean.—S. Tyebjee & Co.
St. Thomas for Orders.
1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.
For Bordeaux.
Victorine, Brateon—Jules, Siegfried & Co.
For Singapore.
864 Shanghae—Leslie.
For Colombo.
655 Fort Regent, Fegeyt—Peel Cassels & Co.
345 Henrietta, Allan.
For Boston.
679 Pemabhoy Hemabhoy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
For Persian Gulf.
1645 Assaye,
1493 Tweed, Surat—Leckie & Co.
For Mauritius.
146 Jumna, Phillips.
For Calcutta.
906 Indore (s) Browne.
989 St. Vincent de Paul.
For Judda.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
For Kurrachee.
389 Lord Haddo, Brotherton—Finlay, Clark & Co.
Not Fixed.
824 Adriatic, Scott.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertston, W. Nicol & Co.
565 Anna Henderson, Eiffe—Robinson & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
646 Burlington, Howes—A. H. Huschke & Co.
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1034 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1094 Esmeralda (a) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Clein—Bates & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee Sand & Co.
433 Henry Miller.
Hugh Rose, H. M. Sedick & Co.
893 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
3061 Kirkham, Routledge.—Lawrence & Co.
1341 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
573 Mary Crocker—H. M. Sedick.
420 Marion.
990 Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
1097 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
991 Pericles, (a) Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton, Ewart Latham & Co.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
438 Souvenir—J. Siegfried & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack
Thule (s)
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
841 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Cama & Co.
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie Scovell & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits......	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅜d.
Calcutta............	At sight	101
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank...........	500	5 pr. ct.	147 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	143 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	3 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	4½ do.	93 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	70	......	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.........	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	14 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co........	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited ... ... One whole Share comprising.........			Rs. 34,000 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co...........	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 21,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr.ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.......	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.......	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.......	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 400 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.......	300	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 55 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	......	Rs. 125 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).............	250	......	3 pr. ct. pm.

PRICES CURRENT (22nd Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)...............	Rs. 625 to 630
New Dhollera, (ready.)...............	,, 600 to 605
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)...............	,, 600 to 602
New Oomravuttee...............	,, 570 to 575
Old Compta, (ready.)...............	,, 530 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 565 to 570
New Veeravul	,, 570 to 575
New Khandeish...............	,, 560 to 565
New Poratchee	,, 580 to 585
New Accote	,, 580 to 585
New Mangalore...............	,, 585 to 590

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 5 14 to 6 0
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,, 30 to 31 ,, 34 to 35
Niger	,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
James Nugent Daniell, Esq, *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.
Bankers.
London..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool..............Do. do.
Manchester...........Do. do.
Scotland ....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight......................	2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee.
Four ,, ,, ...	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Three ,, ,, ...	2s. 0½d.	do.
Two ,, ,, ...	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
One ,, ,, ...	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.		
On Demand (Head Office)............	at 1s.	11⅞d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at	3	months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5	,,
Do.	12	do.	6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

XCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight...............	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do...............	2s. 0¼d.	,,
Sight...............	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-58 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do...... ,,	2-53 ,,	,,
Sight..........,,	2-48 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4		do.
12 Ditto	5		do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.	Byramjee Hormusjee. Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq.	Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	

Auditors.
Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at	6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
,,	4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,,	2	do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	On demand	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice			3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s.	0d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Scotland do. ... On Ireland do. ...	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..	1s.	11⅞d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for	3 months...	3	per cent.	per annum
Do.	6 do.	4	,,	,,
Do.	12 do.	6	,,	,,

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3	months certain	3	per cent.	per annum.	
Do. ,,	6	,, ,,	5	,,	,,	
Do. ,,	12	,, ,,	6	,,	,,	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight...........	2s.	0⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.....................	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3	,,
,, 6 ,, ...	5	,,
,, 12 ,, ...	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 *with Limited Liability.*

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.
Deputy Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
John Thornton, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
George Worms Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.
Auditors.
William Dent, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.
Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

In India.
Neale Porter, Esq., (Managing Director.)
Branches.
Bombay............A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
Kurrachee......R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.
Agents at Calcutta and Madras.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange :—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—

Repayble on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3	months' notice	at 3	per ct. per anm.
6	,,	at 5	,, ,,
12	,,	at 6	,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—*Registered under* Act XIX. *of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 .... 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	4	months certain	4		do.
On do.	6	do.	5		do.
On do.	12	do.	6		do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight..................	at 2s.	0½d.	per rupee.
4 ,, ...	2s.	0¼d.	,,
3 ,, ...	2s.	0⅛d.	,,
2 ,, ...	2s.		
1 ,, ...	1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11⅝d.	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight......	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
,, On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ ટરેડીગ એનડ બેંકીગ આશોશીયેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.
Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice		3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 4	Do.	4	Do.
Do. 6	Do.	5	Do.
Do. 12	Do.	6	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0⅛d.	,,
Do. ,, Demand............. Do. Scotland ,, ... Do. Ireland ,, ... } 1s. 11⅞d.	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand..............	2 per ct.	per annum
Do. 3 months sight..........	3	,,
Do. 6 ,, ...	4	,,
Do. 12 ,, ...	5	,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised. Comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Out-stations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	35	,,
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28	,,
SHERRY, superior OLD AMONTILADO; Black Seal	28	,,

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,, ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ...	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, ...	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale..............	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy..............	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints..............	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..............	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co......	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown..............	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..............	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,..............	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :

CHAMPAGNE.			
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do........	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do..........	,, 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do...........	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do...........	,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier..............	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do..............	,, 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot..............	,, 36	do.	quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.			
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do...........	,, 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality............	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do...........	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137..............	,, 25	do.	quarts.
CLARET.			
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé..............	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do..........	,, 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do..........	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do..........	,, 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co..............	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant..............	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do...........	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do...........	,, 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices :—

Fine old Port, Black Seal.....................	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Pints.....................	,, 14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 24 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.....................	,, 36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 25 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado...........	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red..........Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. White do. } Good Dinner Wines ...	,,	,,	24
Brown do. Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ....Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } ,, Moselle { and Jordan } ..	,,	,,	39
HOCK........... MOSELLE...... } ....Pints	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY ....Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,	,,	
RUM ....Fine old Jamaica...	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Greuadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset. for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
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Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
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Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
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Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

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FIRE Premiums for year	1858.........	£196,148
Do. do.	1859.........	228,314
Do. do.	1860.........	262,977
Do. do.	1861.........	292,402

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Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

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Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Goods, viz. :—
34 Dressing Glasses.
6 Dozen Hanging Dressing Glasses.
37 Electro-plated Cruet Stands.
11 Mahogany Cases, each containing Knives and Forks, by Mapins.
13 Dozen Blue Steel Spectacles, in Morocco Cases.
40 Grosses of Watch Glasses.
1 Gross 24-inch Treasury Chest.
1 Gross 28-inch Treasury Chest.
60 Superior Rugs.
100 Bundles of Tacks.
46 10-inches Japanned Cash Box.
12 Dozen Polished 2 feet Rules.
50,000 Percussion Caps.
1 Case Inkstands.
1 Case of Fancy Goods.
1 Case China Vases.
1 Case of Quills.
2 Cases Fancy Stationery Article.
4 Cases Cashmere Hoods and Hats.
1 Coil Manila Rope.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AT 1 P. M.

One first-rate English-built Shigram, by "Heal and Meadow," Cheapside, London, complete, with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT No. 5, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On FRIDAY next, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 5, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of J. Colebrook, Esq., changing his residence, the same consist of Cut Glass Ware, Cruet and Egg Stands, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Pier, Dining and other Tables, Easy, Prediеu, and Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffonier, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Four post Bedstead, Camp and Child's Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Hanging Argand Lamp, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from this day, Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES, JUST LANDED.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following English-built Carriages, just landed ex *Purcey Douglas.*

One first-rate light English-built Circular Glass-fronted Brougham, by "Bedford," Builder, London, with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.

One handsome English-built Sociable Landau, by "Meaden, Builder, London, with Lamps, Shaft, and Pole.

One large four-seated English-built Brougham, by "Silk and Sons," Long Acre, London, with Lamps, and Pole.

Now on view at their Carriage Godown.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL, PITCH, AND TAR.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Musjid Bunder, on account of the first purchaser, Curreembhoy Jalabhoy, and landed ex *Confidence.*
90 Barrels Coal Pitch, sound.
10 Do. do. do. broken.
19 Runlets Coal Tar, sound.

FOR SALE AT POONAH.

A very valuable and roomy Bungalow with Garden and large Compound. For full particulars apply to undersigned.

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Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

An English built four-seated Brougham, in good order.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova,* Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

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A handsome cream colored Pony, 11 hands, quiet, and suitable for a child to ride. The owner having no further use for him, also a Saddle and Bridle.

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Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
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English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
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Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

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A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.

W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon,
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Bombay, 10th February 1864.

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